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PROXIMATE COMPOSITION
OF AMERICAN FOOD
MATERIALS

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INTRODUCTION

The first comprehensive tables on the composition of American foods were issued by Atwater and Bryant in 1896. These tables, revised and expanded in 1899 and finally reprinted with minor changes in 1906 (3),¹ have served admirably as a standard of reference, and are still satisfactory for many foods.

In the meantime, however, new fruits and vegetables have been introduced and have found a place in our gardens and on our markets. Commercial methods of processing have undergone great changes and development, and there has been progress in the development of food standards. As a result there are many processed foods on our markets now that were not known 30 years ago, and many of the old established types have changed.

In recent years there has been popular demand for new food tables, less detailed than those in the older bulletins, and yet extended to include a comprehensive list of the foods used in present-day diets. Such tables, giving only the representative or average values for foods, would serve as a convenient handbook for use in planning and calculating diets.

This circular has been planned to meet these needs, and includes under one cover average values on the composition of an extensive list of natural and processed foods of animal and plant origin. These averages furnish a working basis for diet calculations, but they do not give any information with regard to the variability of foods. For this and other technical information the present tables must be supplemented by the earlier tables (3, 5, 7, 8).

¹ Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 91.

It should be recognized that all types of natural foods are variable in composition and that some are conspicuous for their variability. Fruits vary in their sugar, acid, and water content over a wide range, depending on the variety, the amount of sunlight during the growing period, the stage of maturity, and the length and conditions of storage. The fiber content of the part eaten may be less than half as much when the fruit is peeled and the seeds or other fibrous but edible parts are removed as it is when such parts are included. Vegetables vary in much the same way. Meats vary in all the constituents of the edible portion depending, first, on the proportion of separable lean and fat in the particular piece, and second, on the fatness of the animal. Fish of some one species may have 8 or 10 times as much fat, and at the same time somewhat more protein, at one season than at another.

Besides these natural variations in fresh materials, others are introduced in many cases through processing. Fruits may be canned in plain water or in sirups ranging in concentration from light to very heavy; when fruits are dried the amount of water left in them is far from constant; likewise with vegetables. Grains are milled variously, and the highly specialized foods, such as breakfast cereals, crackers, and cakes, can be made from various mixtures of ingredients; and the manufacturer may change these ingredients and their proportions from time to time. Meats, fish, and shellfish when cured in various ways are desiccated to some extent; salt is usually added, much or little, and the composition of the resulting material, which was variable beforehand, becomes even more so. Still further variations in almost any food are introduced by cooking.

Because of this variability, maximum and minimum values are reported in many tables. These represent the range in composition. For dietitians and in fact for others who must estimate the protein, fat, and carbohydrate content of individual foods and of whole diets, it is well to recognize this variability, but it is not necessary to know the exact extent of it. All that is essential is to have representative or average values to use as a basis for such estimates. Yet averages will not be the same in different food tables since foods themselves are so variable. Moreover, any given average will not necessarily represent the exact composition of the particular sample at hand. How well it fits a given sample will depend in some measure on the extent to which the given food tends to vary and, in addition, on how good the average is. How representative the average may be depends on how carefully the analytical samples have been chosen to represent the food, on the accuracy of the analyses themselves, and on the number of analyses on which the average is based.

Any compilation, including the present one, contains averages of varying degrees of accuracy. The average or representative values that have been prepared are, however, as nearly correct as is possible at this time. When additional data become available as a basis for more satisfactory averages, it is anticipated that certain revisions will be made. Certain changes in the data may also be indicated in keeping with the establishment of new standards for food products, that may be promulgated from time to time. The table on food values will in general, however, serve as a satisfactory working basis for dietary estimates.

SOURCES OF DATA

The findings from a very large number of original analyses representing the work of many laboratories, domestic and foreign, are summarized in table 2. For the most part, the writers have examined the original reports and have studied the original data critically in selecting material suitable for use in this summary.

Some of the data used are from unpublished records, but the great majority are from published sources. These are too numerous to cite in detail. Only the publications that provided a great many data that could be used with little, if any, alteration are cited. These are previous publications of the Department (3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10) which are for the most part compilations and not in the strict sense original source material. They are based in large measure, however, on data that the authors have examined in the original. Values have been used from these compilations if they still provide reasonably close estimates of the foods in question, or, failing that, if they represented the best estimates now available. Data on fresh lamb have been taken almost directly from material issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry.²

Aside from these instances, previous summaries and compilations have been relied on in only a few exceptional cases. For many foods in the table the values have been newly derived. This is true in case no earlier summaries were available, or in case revision of the earlier averages gave more representative figures. In only a few cases have all of the figures on a given food item been borrowed without credit directly from a single investigator, and they may have been based on a single analysis or on his own average from several.

DERIVATION OF DATA

In general, the figures are based on direct analyses of the food in question. In most cases they are arithmetic averages of analytical values regarded as valid; a few were derived by methods such as those described in another publication (5). Of the values not based on direct analyses, some are calculations from recipes or commercial formulas, while others are essentially arbitrary.

Although some arithmetic method of derivation was always the method of choice there were instances in which such a process was for some reason inadvisable. If data were too few or altogether lacking, if the samples analyzed were not typical of market samples, or if there was reason to question the validity of the analyses themselves, then arithmetic results were discarded in favor of values derived less objectively. If, in such cases, recipe calculations were suitable, these were based on standard recipes or formulas and the results were used directly or in compromise with averages of analyses of actual samples. In other cases where arithmetic values could not be derived, the data presented are more or less arbitrary, representing essentially the authors' judgment based on knowledge of similar or related foods.

For the purpose of the present table no attempt has been made to identify the figures according to the method by which they were derived. Such identification would serve no special purpose since no

² HANKINS, O. G., and HOWE, PAUL E. THE APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF CUTS FROM LAMB CARCASSES OF DIFFERENT DEGREES OF FATNESS. (U. S. Bur. Anim. Indus.) 2 pp. 1938. [Mimeographed.]

one method of derivation consistently gave more representative results than another. Values of various degrees of accuracy were obtained by any of the methods, depending on the variability of the food and the limitations of the original data. Effort has been made in all cases, however, to present values that approach the normal ones for each food material.

EXPLANATION OF TABLE AND MEANING OF TERMS

The term "fresh" is used in table 2 to designate foods in an essentially fresh state; it is not meant to exclude foods that have been subjected to storage or freezing, if these conditions have not grossly altered the proximate composition. In other words, foods are designated as fresh, in contrast with cooked foods or ones materially altered by drying or processing.

"Edible portion" (E. P.), as used in this table, is usually self-explanatory, meaning the part most commonly eaten. In some cases this part is directly defined in the descriptive column, and in others it can be inferred from information on the refuse and the "as-purchased" basis.

The meaning of the term "as purchased" (A. P.) is usually defined unless it is obvious. In some cases where it is not defined and not obvious, it can be inferred from information on the edible portion and refuse. The chemical data that are given on the as-purchased basis relate only to the edible portion; they are calculated to the basis of the purchased weight but have no bearing on the composition of parts regarded as inedible. In effect, this calculation is merely an allowance for loss or waste as refuse. It facilitates estimations of nutritive value in cases where the weight of the edible portion is not known and only the purchased weight is available. For example, Brazil nuts contain, in the edible portion, about 14 percent of protein and 66 percent of fat. Since the purchased weight contains 50 percent of refuse, only 50 percent is edible, and this reduces the percentages on the as-purchased basis to about 7 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

The term "refuse" relates to the portion that is commonly discarded in preparation, that is, the portion of the purchased material not usually eaten. Often it includes parts, like potato skins, that are edible but frequently discarded. The part included in it, when this is neither defined nor self-explanatory, may be inferred from information on the as-purchased basis and the edible portion.

The chemical terms used in the headings relate, in general, to the constituents as they are usually determined by the prevailing methods for food analyses, and generally they are comparable to those stated by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists (2).

Water, as reported, indicates the amount of free moisture in the food, and represents the substance that would be lost in drying the material under specified conditions of analysis.

Protein, in nearly all cases, is total nitrogen times some factor that is considered appropriate to use for the particular food. In a great many cases this factor is 6.25. There are, however, numerous exceptions, as for example patent wheat flour which is conventionally calculated as $N \times 5.7$. Other foods in which factors other than 6.25 have been used include cereals and cereal products, certain nuts and

oilseeds, gelatin, milk, and milk products. For the most part, the factors used were those published by Jones (11), or those personally communicated by him to the writers.

In foods that are mixtures of several materials it is customary to use the factor 6.25, and such a practice was followed in the majority of cases. However, if a better estimate of the total protein could be obtained, in the authors' opinion, by the use of a factor suited to the ingredient that contributed most of the protein, a value derived in this way was substituted. Thus, in most white breads, even those made with some milk, the protein is $N \times 5.7$, while in cakes it is $N \times 6.25$. In a few foods where much of the nitrogen is nonprotein in character it would overestimate the protein to calculate it as total nitrogen times some factor. In these cases, designated by parentheses, a more reasonable protein value has been estimated either somewhat arbitrarily or on the basis of biological experiments.

"Total" carbohydrate in the majority of cases is reckoned as carbohydrate by difference, that is, as the difference between 100 percent and the sum of the percentages of water, protein, fat, and ash. This measure includes starch, dextrin, and sugars, and is to this extent an approximate measure of the total carbohydrate that can be utilized by the body. However, it tends to overestimate the available carbohydrate since it also includes crude fiber and organic acids, when present, and any undetermined solids.

Certain values in this column are not calculated by difference; these particular figures are enclosed in parentheses. They represent essentially the quantity of carbohydrates and organic acids that are available to the body. Theoretically, they differ from the values derived by difference in that they exclude the fiber, the undetermined substances, and any carbohydrates that are not considered as available. Some of these values are based on direct determination of such substances as starch, dextrin, sugars, and acids; others are based on evidence from biological experiments.

Total carbohydrate is reported as zero for fresh muscular meats and fish. Although it is frequently present in these tissues, it is generally less than 0.5 percent as indicated by direct determination in numerous specimens.

"Nitrogen-free extract," that is, total carbohydrate excluding fiber, is not given in these tables, although this measure is preferred by some for estimating the quantity of carbohydrate in foods. It has some advantage over total carbohydrate as a measure of the part available to the body and may be calculated if desired, except for some of the fiber-containing foods for which data on fiber are lacking. The calculation is made by subtracting fiber from the total carbohydrate. This type of estimate has been used in most cases as a basis for the carbohydrate classification of fruits and vegetables (p. 14).

Sugars are not reported on a strictly uniform basis, partly because the data in the original reports did not permit of this, and partly because foods of different classes differ in the predominating sugar. For most fresh and dried fruits and vegetables and for many other foods the values for sugar represent total sugar as invert or as dextrose; for many foods they represent the direct sum of sucrose and reducing sugars. In milk and milk products, the predominating sugar is lactose. For these the values reported represent lactose by difference

and include, therefore, not only lactose but lactic acid and any undetermined solids.

The starch values represent results from determinations by conventional analytical methods. Dextrins are often included in the portion reported as starch.

Acid is the total free acid, calculated in most foods as malic (m) or citric (c) acid, depending on which was considered to predominate. In the few foods where lactic (L) acid predominates, total acid is calculated to that basis, and in vinegar it is counted as acetic (a) acid.

Fat, determined as ether extract, includes not only true fats but various other ether-soluble substances, such as fatty acids, lecithin, and plant pigments.

Ash is the residue from burning the dry substance until it is free from carbon. In prepared products that are heavily salted, such as caviar, soy sauce, olives, and salted, pickled, and smoked fish, much of the ash is common salt. Salt and residue from baking powder or other leavening agents constitute much of the ash of baked goods.

The fiber, determined chemically as crude fiber, gives an approximate measure of the fibrous portion of plant foods. It is usually counted in the total carbohydrate and, therefore, as contributing to the total calories, although it is admitted that the fibrous portion is not readily available to the body. Fiber is not present in any of the animal foods.

Fuel value is expressed in calories and is calculated on the basis of the conventional physiological values, that is, 4 calories per gram of protein and of carbohydrate, and 9 per gram of fat. In general, the figure for total carbohydrate was the one chosen for this calculation. Alcohol is calculated at 7.1 calories per gram. When no data were available on any one or more of these constituents and there was a reasonable assumption that these constituents were either absent or present in negligible quantities, calculations were made from such constituents as were reported. The values are given to the nearest calorie per 100 grams. The calories per pound are given to the nearest 5 for all foods, except meats, poultry, game, meat organs, and meat products. The latter are reported to the nearest 10 calories per pound.

Parenthetical values in the protein and carbohydrates columns of the table have been mentioned. All values in parentheses are reported on a somewhat different basis from that of other figures in the column. In general, the figures not so marked relate to the total quantity of the particular constituent as it is determined chemically or calculated conventionally. The parenthetical values are substitutions that are presented in place of these more direct analytical values. They relate in general to the quantity of the constituent that the authors estimate is utilized by the body.

Where no figure is given it sometimes signifies that no satisfactory value was available for the constituent in question, although there is reason to suppose it to be present. In other cases the constituent is assumed to be absent.

A zero indicates that a particular constituent has been reported as absent or is low enough, usually under 1 percent, to justify neglecting it in diet calculations. In a few instances, zero appears in the tables as a parenthetical value to indicate that the constituent, though present in appreciable quantities, should not be reported. In such

cases the authors' opinion is that the greater part of the constituent in question is not in a form that is used by the body and that the remainder is so small that it should be disregarded in dietary estimates.

The following key summarizes the abbreviations and symbols used:

a, acetic	m, malic
A. P., as purchased	Ref., refuse
c, citric	Tot., total by difference, including
Do., ditto	fiber
E. P., edible portion	Wt., weight
Excl., excluding	() see text for discussion of parenthet-
Incl., including	ical values, pp. 5 and 6.
L, lactic	

NOTES ON CERTAIN CLASSES OF FOODS AND ON USE OF DATA

MEATS AND POULTRY

The edible portion in the fresh and cured meats is the lean meat and visible or separable fat, with the exceptions noted as "lean meat only." The refuse is bone or in a few cases, especially pork, it is bone and skin.

Fresh wholesale cuts of the commoner kinds of meat are classified by fatness. In beef these classes, according to fat content, correspond fairly well with commercial grades of beef, of the steer or heifer classes. The commercial grades are indicated in the table. In the case of veal and pork, the association of fatness with grade is probably no less distinct, but it has not been as clearly established. For these meats the medium class relates to the stage of fatness believed to correspond with the grade, or grades, now sold in the greatest volume in the retail markets; the fatter meat, in general, comes from higher commercial grades. In lamb the intermediate class may be considered as representing the commercial grade Good. In the case of pork the medium fat class also corresponds roughly to carcasses that would be graded Good. Data on the fat class would be more appropriate to use in calculating the composition of the Choice grade of the fat or lard type of pork, while those on the thin class would be better to use for meat from carcasses graded Common or Medium.

Wholesale cuts are standard cuts, for the most part according to Chicago methods or those described in a United States Department of Agriculture publication (9).

Retail cuts are highly variable in their composition since the practice of cutting and trimming is far from uniform. Data on the wholesale cuts are, therefore, all that are presented in the tables. Often the retail cut may be very similar in composition to the wholesale cut from which it comes. This is especially true when the retail cut is a section or slice from a wholesale cut that is fairly uniform in physical composition from end to end and not trimmed much for retail sale. Pork chops from any one pork loin, though not precisely alike, are not grossly dissimilar; the same is true of a series of round steaks all cut from one beef round.

For purposes of estimating the composition of any retail cut that is distinctly different from the corresponding wholesale cut in its proportion of lean, fat, and bone, the best index to its chemical composition is the proportion of visible fat. Data on the edible portion of some other wholesale cut with a similar proportion of visible fat will provide the basis for reasonably good approximations in certain

cases. Estimates based on the proportion of visible fat in the edible portion only will, in general, be more accurate than those based on the proportion of fat in the as-purchased weight.

To estimate the chemical composition of a retail cut that is chiefly lean, as flank steak of beef, the proportion of visible fat in the edible portion should first be estimated, by dissection or visually, in the cut in question. Suppose that it contains only about one-twentieth, or 5 percent of visible fat. The wholesale beef cut that comes nearest to this quantity is thin foreshank. The edible portion of such a cut contains 7 percent of visible fat, 6 percent of fat as ether extract, and 21 percent of protein. These values may be considered as giving a better approximation for such a lean piece of beef than the values of the corresponding wholesale flank, since the latter obviously contains far too high a proportion of visible fat.

It is more difficult to estimate the composition of retail cuts in terms of the weight as-purchased from data on wholesale cuts, especially if the retail meat has had much of the bone removed. Such approximations can, however, be made if a wholesale cut of the same grade and similar lean, fat, and bone content is selected as a basis.

Lean meats from animals other than those included in the table can be estimated from the general figures for game animals.

In rabbits the allowance to be made for refuse depends on the basis of purchase, whether purchased with or without the edible giblets and whether purchased on the live-, drawn-, or dressed-weight basis. On the live-weight basis refuse is relatively high since it includes entrails, pelt, head, and feet in addition to the bones. The terms "drawn" and "dressed" have a somewhat different meaning as applied to rabbits from what they have as applied to poultry. Drawn weight, in the case of rabbits, refers to the weight after removal of the entrails. On this basis refuse consists of pelt, head, feet, and bones. Dressed weight refers to the weight of the drawn, skinned carcass with head and feet removed. Refuse in this case is essentially bone.

Chickens of several commercial classes, according to weight and age, are recognized in most markets. Wide variations in fatness and in proportion of refuse and edible part are to be expected from class to class, and the table shows such variations. Because these classes differ so widely, it is not desirable to establish figures for chickens in general. Clearly, figures for the class in question would be preferable as a basis for any dietary estimate. For this reason, no single set of figures for all chickens is offered in the table. If approximate values must be used in diet estimates for want of information on the class or on the weight or age of the chicken, then the values for roasters are probably the best choice.

The basis of purchase, that is, whether as live, dressed, or dressed and drawn chickens, determines the allowances that should be made for refuse or waste even more than does the commercial class. Such allowances are only crude approximations at best. Very large errors will be introduced into diet calculations if poultry purchased and weighed alive is reckoned on the basis of the drawn weight. This is shown by the contrast, within any one commercial class, between

the values on the several as-purchased bases. "Live weight" is self-explanatory. "Dressed weight" is the weight after removal of blood and feathers, either before or after chilling. "Drawn weight" is used here briefly to refer to the weight of dressed and drawn fowl. It is appreciably lower than dressed weight since it relates to the weight after the blood, feathers, head, feet, and inedible viscera have been removed.

"Total edible" in the poultry items in the tables refers to the total of flesh or muscle, the skin with any external fat, the edible viscera or giblets, and the internal fat. The giblets are heart, liver, and empty gizzard. In cases where the part counted as edible is not as inclusive as this, the refuse includes parts, like the fat, that are really edible but may be wasted.

Although the percentage of fat in the entire edible portion of chickens varies rather widely between commercial classes, in the lean meat it is much more nearly uniform. Estimates based on the figures for flesh only, that is, the lean meat, can be much more nearly correct, therefore, than those based on the figures for the entire edible part.

Other domestic poultry and game birds are also variable in composition, especially in fat content, and in the proportion of refuse or waste, but of necessity less detail on these variations is presented in the table.

The composition of cooked meats depends not so much on the kind of meat or cut as on the fatness and the degree of doneness. The values for cooked meats and poultry are presented, therefore, without reference to cut and without designation of kind or species, that is, whether beef, pork, lamb, or chicken. No satisfactory estimates for any given cut can be made unless relative fatness is known. Further details on this classification were published in 1937 (6).

FISH AND SHELLFISH

Data on numerous kinds of fresh fish and shellfish are given in the table on composition, although it does not include all the kinds that the market affords. The common and scientific names of those presented, including a few kinds reported only as the canned or preserved material, are listed in table 1 by way of defining the terms since the common names are used variously in different places. Not all the local names can be given, however. In some instances, the information on whether the fish is a marine or fresh-water kind may be useful. The class of fish shown in the last column of the table has to do with the chemical classification briefly described below and has no bearing on the scientific relationships. For the sake of convenience, turtle and terrapin are also listed in table 1.

The percentage of refuse is naturally much higher in fish purchased whole than in dressed fish or steaks. It is important to select the appropriate basis if estimates are to be made on the purchased weight. In this connection, the term "whole" as used in the tables is self-explanatory. The "drawn weight" is the weight of the whole fish minus the entrails. "Dressed weight" relates to the weight of the fish after evisceration and removal of head and tail and, in some cases, fins. "Steaks" are cross sections or slices of the fish.

TABLE 1.—Common and scientific names of fish and shellfish, with information on classes according to chemical composition

Common name	Scientific name	Marine or fresh water	Class
Abalone	<i>Halotis</i> species	Marine	
Albacore	<i>Germo alalunga</i>	do	3
Alewife	<i>Pomolobus pseudoharengus</i>	do	1
Barracuda, California	<i>Sphyræna argentea</i>	do	3
Bass, Atlantic, black sea	<i>Centropristis striatus</i>	do	1
Bass, black, large and small mouthed	<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i> and <i>M. salmoides</i>	Fresh	1
Bass, California white sea	<i>Cynoscion nobilis</i>	Marine	3
Bass, striped	<i>Roccus lineatus</i>	do	1
Bluefish or tailor	<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	do	1
Bonito, including Atlantic, California, and striped	<i>Sarda sarda</i> , <i>S. lineolata</i> and <i>Euthynnus pelamis</i>	do	3
Butterfish or dollarfish	<i>Poronotus triacanthus</i>	do	3
Carp (or German carp)	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Fresh	1
Carp sucker	<i>Carpoides thompsonii</i> and <i>C. cyprinus</i>	do	1
Catfish	<i>Ameiuridae</i> species	do	1
Clams, round	<i>Venus mercenaria</i>	Marine	
Clams, long	<i>Mya arenaria</i>	do	
Cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	do	2
Crabs, Pacific	<i>Cancer magister</i>	do	
Crabs, Atlantic	<i>Callinectes hastatus</i> and <i>C. sapidus</i>	do	
Crayfish	<i>Cambarus</i> species	do	
Croaker	<i>Micropogon undulatus</i>	do	1
Croaker, yellow-fin	<i>Umbriua roncadore</i>	do	1
Cultus, Pacific	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	do	1
Cusk, Atlantic	<i>Brosimius brosme</i>	do	2
Drum, red	<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	do	1
Eel, American	<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	Marine or fresh	3
Flounder, southern	<i>Paralichthys lethostigmus</i>	Marine	1
Flounder, summer	<i>P. dentatus</i>	do	2
Flounder, winter	<i>Pleuronectes americanus</i>	do	2
Grayfish (a shark)	<i>Squalus suckleyi</i>	do	1
Grouper, spotted hind	<i>Epinephelus drummond-hayti</i>	do	1
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	do	2
Hakes, including the Pacific, Boston, squirrel hakes, and whiting or silver hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i> , <i>Urophycis</i> species, <i>U. chuss</i> and <i>Merluccius bilinearis</i>	do	2
Halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	do	1
Halibut, California	<i>Paralichthys californicus</i>	do	1
Herring, Atlantic	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	do	1
Herring, lake, or cisco	<i>Leucichthys</i> species	Fresh	1
Herring, Pacific	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	Marine	2
Horse mackerel (Pacific)	<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>	do	3
Kingfish, Pacific	<i>Genyonemus lineatus</i>	do	1
King whiting	<i>Menticirrhus americanus</i> and <i>M. saxatilis</i>	do	1
Lake trout	<i>Cristicomer namaycush</i>	Fresh	3
Lobster	<i>Homarus americanus</i>	Marine	
Mackerel, common Atlantic	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	do	3
Mackerel (Pacific coast)	<i>S. diego</i>	do	3
Mullet, common	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	do	1
Muskelunge	<i>Esox masquinongy</i>	Fresh	1
Mussels	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> and <i>M. californianus</i>	Marine	
Oysters	<i>Ostrea virginica</i> and <i>O. lurida</i>	do	
Perch, white	<i>Morone americanus</i>	Fresh	1
Perch, yellow	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	do	1
Pickrel, common eastern	<i>Esox reticulatus</i>	do	1
Pike, common	<i>E. lucius</i>	do	1
Pike, sauger	<i>Stizostedion canadense</i>	do	1
Pike, wall-eyed	<i>S. vitreum</i>	do	1
Pollock	<i>Pollachius vitreus</i>	Marine	1
Pompano, common	<i>Trachinotus carolinus</i>	do	3
Porgy, Atlantic (or jolthead)	<i>Calamus</i> species	do	1
Ray or skate	<i>Raja</i> species	do	3
Red grouper	<i>Epinephelus morio</i>	do	1
Red snapper	<i>Lutianus blackfordii</i>	do	1
Rock cod, Pacific	<i>Sebastes</i> species	do	1
Sablefish or black cod	<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>	do	3
Salmon, Atlantic	<i>Salmo salar</i>	do	3
Salmon, king or chinook	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	do	3
Salmon, chum	<i>O. keta</i>	do	3
Salmon, coho or silver	<i>O. kisutch</i>	do	3
Salmon, pink or humpback	<i>O. gorbuscha</i>	do	3
Salmon, sockeye or red	<i>O. nerka</i>	do	3
Sand dab, California	<i>Orthopsetta sordida</i>	do	2
Sardine, California	<i>Sardinops caerulea</i>	do	3
Scallops	<i>Pecten irradians</i>	do	
Seup or porgy	<i>Stenotomus chrysops</i>	do	1
Shad or American shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	do	3
Sheepshead, Atlantic	<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>	do	1
Shrimp	Any edible shrimp of the following genera: <i>Peneus</i> , <i>Pandalus</i> , <i>Pandalopsis</i> , <i>Crangon</i> .	do	

TABLE 1.—Common and scientific names of fish and shellfish, with information on classes according to chemical composition—Continued

Common name	Scientific name	Marine or fresh water	Class
Smelt, Atlantic	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Marine	1
Smelt, jack	<i>Atherinops californiensis</i>	do	1
Smelt, Pacific bay	<i>Atherinops affinis</i>	do	1
Sole, California	<i>Parophrys vetulus</i>	do	1
Spanish mackerel	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i>	do	3
Squeateague, gray, or weakfish	<i>Cynoscion regalis</i>	do	1
Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	Fresh or marine	1
Sucker, white-nosed	<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i>	Fresh	1
Swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	Marine	1
Tautog	<i>Tautoga onitis</i>	do	1
Terrapin	<i>Malaclemmys species</i>	do	1
Tilefish	<i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i>	do	1
Tomcod, Atlantic	<i>Microgadus tomcod</i>	do	1
Trout, eastern brook	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Fresh	1
Tuna, blue-fin	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>	Marine	3
Tuna, yellow-fin	<i>Neothunnus macropterus</i>	do	3
Turbot or Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	do	3
Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	do	3
Whitefish, Great Lakes	<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Fresh	3
Yellowtail	<i>Seriola dorsalis</i>	Marine	3

In table 2 data are given on separate species of fish, or on combinations of certain related species. In addition, general figures are given for two classes of fresh fish. Each class includes fish that are similar in composition, although otherwise unrelated.

Fish of class 1 are fairly low in fat and have about 19 percent of protein. Species or kinds characteristic of this class are Atlantic black sea bass, striped bass, carp, croaker, yellowfin croaker, king whittings, muskellunge, white perch, pickerel, pikes, and squeateague.

Fish of class 2 are very low in fat and somewhat lower in protein, as a whole, than those in class 1. Cod, summer and winter flounder, hakes, haddock, and sand dab are characteristic.

Fish in either of these two classes may be figured at the general average for the group or at the composition reported for the particular fish itself. Those that are not included in class 1 or 2 are designated as belonging to class 3.

Fish of class 3 are so variable in their fat and protein content that they are not summarized as a class in table 2, although class averages for this group have been in use elsewhere. The authors recommend that the edible portion of any of the kinds so designated be estimated at the rates indicated for the particular kinds. Such a rate is more satisfactory than any generalized set of percentages that may have been published to represent them. Even a single set of figures for a particular species of fish can be regarded only as a rough approximation for a given specimen since many of these fish are subject to wide seasonal variations. Outstanding among the kinds belonging to this fatter and more variable group are albacore, butterfish, eel, lake trout, salmon, sardines, shad, Spanish mackerel, and the several bonitos, mackerels, and tunas.

Although the generalized figures for classes 1 and 2 are fairly satisfactory as estimates on the edible portion, they are less so as estimates on the as-purchased basis. Refuse figures for the particular kind are in general to be preferred. The generalized figures will necessarily be used, however, in diet studies when the record does not indicate the kind of fish eaten.

The refuse figures for the two classes are alike. They can serve as estimates for a particular kind of fish in either of these classes when approximations must be made and data on the appropriate basis as purchased are lacking. If necessary, the refuse figures may be used to apply even to fish of class 3, but appropriate data on the constituents of the edible portion should be used with them in deriving the estimates on the as-purchased basis.

Only a few data are reported for cooked fish. These do not apply to individual members, but are general figures for estimating the composition of fish cooked by the several methods usually employed. In the case of boiled fish, two sets of figures are given, one for the leaner fish, and another for the fatter fish. The leaner group includes fish of classes 1 and 2 and the leaner members of class 3, whereas the group designated as fatter fish represents only the fatter members of class 3. For baked or broiled fish, this subdivision as to class of fish is considered less important. The reason for this is that fat of some kind is needed to cook fish satisfactorily by these methods. Fatter fish will provide their own fat, and the leaner ones must have added fat to prevent the product from being too dry. To some extent this equalizes the amount of fat in the finished product.

Fried fish are capable of absorbing so much fat, especially in the meal, flour, or other cereal used to coat them, that wide variations are to be expected. The figures given for fish that have absorbed much fat may be appropriate to use for any small kind fried in deep fat regardless of the fat content of the raw fish. Here, the variations due to fat penetration during cooking probably outweigh any original differences in the composition.

CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS

Cereals and their products vary so widely in their composition that for the purpose of this table only crude approximations for the main types of the several kinds of products can be offered. Estimates for the grain itself or for such mill products as patent, straight, or whole-wheat flour are more nearly satisfactory for dietary calculations than values for material such as cakes or cookies whose composition is still more highly variable. Ready-to-eat material is naturally subject to far wider variations in composition than are the raw materials that were used in making it.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Most of the fresh fruits and vegetables listed in table 2 have been included in earlier publications (7, 8), which may be consulted for further detail and for information on botanical identification. A number of tropical and subtropical fruits not included in the earlier tables have been added to the present list. These fruits are known by various common names, many of which are of local origin and usage. In some cases a particular name is variously used in different regions to apply to different fruits. Since the fruits themselves may be unfamiliar to many and since there is some confusion in nomenclature, the following list is offered in order to indicate definitely the fruits to which the analyses apply.

Carissa or Natal plum-----	<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Loquat-----	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Cherimoya-----	<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Mamey or mam-mee apple----	<i>Mammea americana</i>
Feijoa-----	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Rose apple-----	<i>Caryophyllus jambos</i>
Granadilla, purple, or passion fruit-----	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Sapodilla or Sapota-----	<i>Achras sapota</i>
Groundcherry, including poha and Cape-gooseberry-----	<i>Physalis</i> spp.	Sapote or mar-malade plum--	<i>Calocarpum mammosum</i>
Jujube-----	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	Sugar-apple or sweetsop-----	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Kumquat-----	<i>Fortunella</i> spp.	Surinam-cherry or pitanga----	<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>

The figures for dried fruits are applicable to products prepared by any of the conventional methods of drying, that is, to sun-dried, dehydrated, or evaporated fruits. The moisture figures are probably representative of much of the dried fruit on the market. Some samples, such as string figs, or other fruits that have dried out so that they are no longer pliable, will contain less moisture, while certain so-called tenderized products will contain more moisture than the figures in the table would indicate.

The analyses of canned fruits and vegetables refer in every case to the total contents of the can. It is understood, therefore, that they apply to servings of the canned food that include their proportionate share of liquid. The analyses given apply less well to the drained solids portion of canned foods, but they may be used as approximations, since no satisfactory data are available for the drained solids alone. In general it may be said that these figures for the total contents of the can somewhat underestimate the composition of the drained solids of canned vegetables, but that they slightly overestimate the carbohydrate in the drained solids of canned fruits of the medium grades.

Three groups of canned fruits are represented in the table, namely, those packed without sugar or sirup, those packed in the juice of the fruit itself, and those canned in sirup. The first group includes the special products labeled as water pack, and also those designated as "pie" grade. The latter are packed only in large-size cans. Fruits canned in sirup may contain from 10 to about 45 percent of carbohydrate depending chiefly on the concentration of the packing sirups. The analytical data given here are fairly representative of those packed in medium and heavy sirups. Such products will usually fall in the Standard and Choice grades respectively; the corresponding grades of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are U. S. grades C and B. The figures given are probably typical of the qualities or grades that are sold at retail in the greatest volume. In general, the values presented are not satisfactory to represent either the fruits packed in light sirup or those packed in extra heavy sirup.

Data for the canned vegetables are reported on the ordinary brine-pack basis. Water-pack vegetables have essentially the same composition, except that they contain a little less salt, a difference of less than 1 percent, which results in a lower ash figure.

A classification of fruits and vegetables according to carbohydrate content is convenient for purposes of calculating the amount of carbohydrate in diabetic diets. By this system the fruits and vegetables

are grouped into several classes such that all items in any one class may be figured at the same carbohydrate value. Such a classification has been published by this Department (1) to meet the needs for a uniform system of carbohydrate grouping. For convenience it is presented here, extended however, to include many additional items. Based on the analyses in the tables, the classification has been arranged to include in six groups most of the fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. These groups are calculated, respectively, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 percent of carbohydrate. Practically all of the dried fruits and vegetables, and some of the fresh and canned products are too high in carbohydrate to come in any of these six groups. These items, which are listed in a miscellaneous group, should be figured individually at their own carbohydrate values.

The carbohydrate values used as a basis for this classification have been calculated as "nitrogen-free extract," that is, as "total" carbohydrate minus the fiber. This is probably a fairer measure of available carbohydrate since it is generally considered that fiber is not utilized by the body. Where nitrogen-free extract could not be calculated available carbohydrate has been estimated as the sum of starch, sugar, and organic acids.

In the classification that follows the items are listed alphabetically by groups, each numbered group being assigned a carbohydrate value at which all members within the group may be calculated. Items in the miscellaneous group are all very high in carbohydrate content and should be calculated at their own values as given in the table on composition. Water-pack and juice-pack canned fruits are designated, respectively, as w. p. and j. p.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, CLASSIFIED AS TO CARBOHYDRATE CONTENT

Group 1 (3 percent carbohydrate)

Asparagus, fresh.	Mustard greens, fresh.
Asparagus, canned, including sieved.	Orach, garden, fresh.
Asparagus-bean sprouts, fresh.	Orach, Peruvian, fresh.
Bamboo shoots, fresh.	Pokeberry or poke shoots, fresh.
Basella, fresh.	Purslane, fresh.
Beans, green and wax, canned, including sieved.	Quinoa, fresh.
Bean sprouts (from mung beans), fresh.	Radishes, fresh.
Beet greens, fresh.	Rhubarb, fresh.
Broccoli, fresh.	Rhubarb, canned, w. p.
Cabbage, fresh.	Rutabaga tops, fresh.
Cabbage, Chinese, fresh.	Sauerkraut, fresh.
Cauliflower, fresh.	Sauerkraut, canned.
Cauliflower, canned.	Seakale, fresh.
Celery, fresh.	Sorrel, fresh.
Celery, canned, sieved.	Spinach, fresh.
Chard, fresh.	Spinach, canned, including sieved.
Chayote, leaves, fresh.	Spinach, New Zealand, fresh.
Chicory, leaves, fresh.	Squash, summer, fresh.
Cornsalad, fresh.	Taro shoots, fresh.
Cress, garden, fresh.	Tomatoes, fresh.
Cucumbers, fresh.	Tomatoes, canned.
Dock, fresh.	Tomato juice, fresh.
Endive, fresh.	Tomato juice, canned.
Escarole, fresh.	Turnip tops, fresh.
Fennel, fresh.	Udo shoots, fresh.
"French endive," fresh.	Vegetable marrow, fresh.
Lettuce, fresh.	Vinespinach, fresh.
	Water cress, fresh.

Group 2 (6 percent carbohydrate)

Amaranth, fresh.	Muskmelons, fresh.
Anserine, fresh.	Nettle, fresh.
Beans, hyacinth-bean, pods, fresh.	Okra, fresh.
Beans, scarlet runner, green pods, fresh.	Onions, Welsh, fresh.
Beans, snap, green and wax, fresh.	Palmetto or palmetto cabbage, fresh.
Blackberries, canned, w. p.	Parsley, fresh.
Borage, fresh.	Peaches, canned, w. p.
Cantaloup.	Peppers, green and red, fresh.
Carrots, canned, including sieved.	Pimientos, canned.
Celery root or celeriac, fresh.	Plums, excluding prunes, canned, w. p.
Chayote, fruit, fresh.	Pumpkin, fresh.
Chives, fresh.	Pumpkin and squash, canned.
Collards, fresh.	Salad-rocket, fresh.
Dandelion greens, fresh.	Soybeans, green shelled, fresh.
Dasheen, leaves, and stems, fresh.	Soybean sprouts, fresh.
Eggplant, fresh.	Squash, cushaw, fresh.
Gooseberries, canned, w. p.	Squash, winter, fresh.
Jew's mallow, fresh.	Strawberries, fresh.
Kale, fresh.	Strawberries, canned, w. p. and j. p.
Kohlrabi, fresh.	Strawberry juice, fresh.
Lambsquarters, fresh.	Sweetpotato tops, fresh.
Leeks, fresh.	Taro, leaves and stems, fresh.
Melons, honeydew, casaba, and Spanish, fresh.	Turnips, fresh.
	Watermelon, fresh.

Group 3 (9 percent carbohydrate)

Applesauce, canned, unsweetened.	Lemon juice, canned.
Apricots, canned, w. p.	Limes, fresh.
Artichokes, globe or French, fresh.	Limes, sweet, fresh.
Asparagus-beans, pods, fresh.	Lime juice, fresh.
Beets, fresh.	Loganberries, canned, w. p.
Beets, canned, including sieved.	Loganberry juice, fresh.
Blackberries, fresh.	Mamey, fresh.
Blackberries, canned, j. p.	Mammee apple, fresh.
Blackberry juice, fresh.	Onions, fresh.
Blueberries, canned, w. p. and j. p.	Oranges, mandarin type, fresh.
Brussels sprouts, fresh.	Orange juice, mandarin type, fresh.
Cape-gooseberry, fresh.	Papayas, fresh.
Carrots, fresh.	Parsley, Hamburg, fresh.
Cherries, red and white, canned, w.p.	Peaches, canned, j. p.
Chervil, fresh.	Pears, canned, w. p.
Cranberries, fresh.	Peas, fresh (very young).
Currants, fresh.	Peas, canned, including sieved.
Currant juice, fresh.	Peas, sugar peas, green pods, fresh.
Gingerroot, fresh.	Poha, fresh.
Gooseberries, fresh.	Pricklypear, fresh.
Grapefruit, fresh.	Prunes, canned, w. p.
Grapefruit, canned, w. p. and j. p.	Quince juice, fresh.
Grapefruit juice, fresh.	Raspberries, canned, w. p.
Groundcherry, fresh.	Rutabagas, fresh.
Lemons, fresh.	Tangerines, fresh.
Lemon juice, fresh.	Tangerine juice, fresh.

Group 4 (12 percent carbohydrate)

Apple juice, fresh.	Feijoa, fresh.
Applesauce, canned, j. p.	Figs, canned, w. p.
Apricots, fresh.	Grapefruit juice, canned, unsweetened.
Apricots, canned, j. p.	Grapes, canned, w. p.
Apricots, canned, sieved, unsweetened.	Guavas, fresh.
Beans, lima, green, canned.	Kumquats, fresh.
Cherries, sour, fresh.	Lambsquarters, Algerian, fresh.
Cherries, red and white, canned, j. p.	Loganberries, fresh.
Crab apple juice, fresh.	Loganberries, canned, j. p.

Group 4 (12 percent carbohydrate)—Continued

Loquats, fresh.	Pineapple juice, fresh.
Mulberries, fresh.	Pineapple juice, canned.
Oranges, fresh.	Pitanga, fresh.
Oranges, Seville or sour, fresh.	Plums, excluding prunes, fresh.
Orange juice, fresh.	Quinces, fresh.
Orange juice, canned.	Raspberries, fresh.
Peaches, fresh.	Raspberries, canned, j. p.
Peaches, canned, sieved, unsweetened.	Raspberry juice, fresh.
Peach juice, fresh.	Rose apple, fresh.
Pears, canned, j. p.	Soybeans, dry seeds.
Pineapple, fresh.	Surinam-cherry or pitanga, fresh.
Pineapple, canned, w. p.	

Group 5 (15 percent carbohydrate)

Apples, fresh.	Mangos, fresh.
Beans, broadbeans, green shelled.	Nectarines, fresh.
Beans, red kidney, canned.	Oca, fresh.
Black-salsify, fresh.	Onions, top onions, fresh.
Blueberries, fresh.	Papaws, fresh.
Blueberry juice, fresh.	Parsnips, fresh.
Cherries, black, canned, w. p.	Pears, fresh.
Corn, fresh (very young).	Peas, fresh (medium mature).
Grapes, fresh.	Pineapple, canned, j. p.
Huckleberries, fresh.	Salsify, fresh.
Huckleberry juice, fresh.	Shallot, fresh.
Jerusalem-artichokes, tubers, fresh.	Vegetable-oyster or salsify, fresh.

Group 6 (18 percent carbohydrate)

Beans, baked, canned.	Horseradish, fresh.
Carissa or Natal plum, fresh.	Natal plum, fresh.
Chayote, roots, fresh.	Passion fruit, fresh.
Cherries, sweet, fresh.	Persimmons, Japanese.
Cherries, black, canned, j. p.	Pomegranates, fresh.
Corn, sweet, canned.	Potatoes, fresh.
Crab apples, fresh.	Prunes, canned, j. p.
Figs, fresh.	Prune juice, canned.
Garlic, fresh.	Sapodilla, fresh.
Granadilla, purple, fresh.	Sapota, fresh.
Grape juice, fresh or bottled.	Waternut, tuber, fresh.
Haws, scarlet, fresh.	

Miscellaneous group (high carbohydrate)

Apples, dried.	Garbanzo peas, dry.
Apricots, dried.	Jujubes, fresh and dried.
Asparagus-beans, dry.	Lentils, dry, whole and split.
Bananas, fresh.	Litchi fruit, dried.
Bananas, dried.	Marmalade plum, fresh.
Beans, broadbeans, dry.	Peaches, dried.
Beans, kidney or common, dry.	Pears, dried.
Beans, lima, fresh.	Peas, fresh (mature).
Beans, lima, dry.	Peas, dry, whole and split.
Beans, mung, dry.	Persimmons, native, fresh.
Black-eyed peas, dry.	Plantain, or baking banana, fresh.
Burdock, fresh.	Prunes, fresh.
Cherimoya, fresh.	Prunes, canned, sieved.
Cherries, maraschino, canned.	Prunes, dried.
Chickpeas, dry.	Raisins, dried.
Corn, fresh (medium mature and old).	Sapote, fresh.
Corn, dry, sweet, and field.	Sugar-apple, fresh.
Cowpeas, fresh, green shelled.	Sweetpotatoes, fresh.
Cowpeas, dry.	Sweetpotatoes, canned.
"Currants," dried.	Sweetsop, fresh.
Dasheen, tubers, fresh.	Taro, tubers, fresh.
Dates, fresh and dried.	Tomato catchup.
Figs, dried.	Yams, winged, fresh.
Fruits, canned in sirup (all kinds).	

Fresh, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables are included in these lists. Since data on the net contents of the can have been used in classifying the canned foods, a serving is to be considered as the solid portion with its share of liquor from the can. Of the canned fruits, only the water-pack and the juice-pack products come in the six classified groups. The fruits canned in sirup are high in carbohydrate and are therefore placed in the miscellaneous group where they are listed collectively.

The dried fruits, as such, also come in this miscellaneous group. In the dried state they average about 67 percent of carbohydrate, but when they are stewed for serving, there is considerable dilution, and this figure is lowered. With the proportion of water and dried fruit frequently used in preparing the stewed fruit, the dilution would not lower the proportion of carbohydrate sufficiently to place the product in the classified group. If, however, the fruit is cooked without the addition of sugar and with enough water so that the finished product weighs about four times as much as the dried fruit used, then the dilution will be such that the cooked fruit may be classified in the 18-percent group.

The dried vegetables, represented by dry legumes and dried corn, come in the miscellaneous high-carbohydrate group. Even fresh green corn and fresh peas may come in this group, if they are not sufficiently young, since these vegetables show a pronounced increase in carbohydrate content as they mature. For this reason only very young green corn and only young or medium peas are low enough in carbohydrate to be included in the classified lists.

Mushrooms and algae are not included in these lists since their content of available carbohydrate is negligible. Avocados, though not high in carbohydrate, are also not listed since their fat content is extremely variable and apt to be very high.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—SOUPS

The figures for soups apply either to canned soups or to those prepared in the home. Data on the so-called concentrated canned soups are not presented here. It is considered that when they are diluted to the ready-to-serve basis, they are comparable to other soups.

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials*¹

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion											Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid			
									Fiber	Sugars	Starch	Total		Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per 100 grams	Per pound
Abalone: Fresh or canned solids.....	E. P., meat.....	E. P.	---	---	74.0	21.7	0.5	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	Calo-ries	460
Agar-agar (see Algae).															Calo-ries	101
Albacore: Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	---	---	66.2	25.3	7.6	1.3	0.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alewife: Raw.....	do.....	E. P.	---	---	74.4	19.4	4.9	1.5	0.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	A. P., whole.....	A. P.	51	---	36.5	9.5	2.4	.7	0.	---	---	---	---	---	60	270
Algae: Agar-agar.....																
Irish moss.....	E. P.	E. P.	---	---	17.8	(0.)	.2	3.3	(0.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kelp.....	E. P.	E. P.	---	---	19.8	(0.)	.9	14.9	(0.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laver or sloke.....	E. P.	E. P.	---	---	23.6	(0.)	1.1	20.6	(0.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Almonds: Dried, unblanched.....																
	E. P., kernels.....	E. P.	---	---	4.7	18.6	54.1	3.0	19.6	2.7	4.4	---	---	---	640	2,900
	Ref., shells.....	A. P.	49	---	2.4	9.5	27.6	1.5	10.0	1.4	---	---	---	---	326	1,480
Almond meal, partially de-fatted.....		E. P.	---	---	7.2	39.5	18.3	6.1	28.9	2.3	---	0.0	---	---	438	1,990
Amaranth: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves and stems.....	E. P.	---	---	88.6	3.0	.6	2.23	5.6	1.0	---	.5	---	---	40	180
	Ref., tough stems.....	A. P.	29	---	62.9	2.1	.4	1.6	4.0	.7	---	---	---	---	28	125
Anchovies: Pickled, not heavily salted.....	Prepared with or without added oil.....	E. P.	---	---	58.6	19.2	10.3	11.6	.3	---	---	---	---	---	171	775
		E. P.	---	---	56.5	20.2	11.6	7.4	4.3	---	---	2.5	---	---	202	920
Anchovy paste.....		E. P.	---	---	84.2	3.8	.7	3.0	8.3	2.6	.3	1.4	---	---	55	250
Anserine.....		E. P.	---	---												
Apples: Fresh: All.....	E. P., flesh or flesh and skin.....	E. P.	---	---	84.1	.3	.4	.29	14.9	1.0	11.1	---	0.47m	---	64	280
	Ref., skins and core.....	A. P.	12	---	74.0	.3	.4	.3	13.0	.9	---	---	---	---	57	260
Early (summer).....		E. P.	---	---	86.5	.3	.4	.30	12.5	9.4	---	---	.70m	---	55	250

Medium (tail).....	E. P.	85.4	.3	.3	.25	13.8	1.1	10.4	.....	.45m	59	270
Late (winter).....	E. P.	83.6	.3	.3	.28	15.5	.9	11.2	.....	.46m	66	300
Canned (see Applesauce). Dried.....	E. P.	23.	1.4	1.0	1.4	73.2	4.6	54.0	.....	2.3m	307	1,395
Apple juice: Fresh.....	E. P.	87.1	.1	.0	.25	12.5	.....	10.5	.....	.52m	50	230
Applesauce: Canned.....	E. P.	88.4	.2	.2	.3	10.9	.6	7.9	.....	.3m	46	210
Unsweetened.....	E. P.	87.3	.2	.2	.3	12.0	.6	.....	.....	.....	51	230
Juice pack.....	E. P.	79.8	.2	.1	.2	19.7	.6	17.6	.....	.4m	80	365
Sweetened.....	E. P.	85.4	1.0	.1	.59	12.9	.6	10.4	.....	1.19m	56	255
Artichokes: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh or flesh and skin. Ref., pits	80.3 6	.9	.1	.6	12.1	.6	.....	.....	.....	53	240
Candied.....	E. P.	12.	.6	.2	.7	86.5	.6	.....	.....	.....	350	1,590
Canned: Water pack.....	E. P., contents of can.	90.9	.5	.1	.4	8.1	.3	6.4	.....	.....	35	160
Juice pack.....	do.	86.8	.5	.2	.7	11.8	.4	9.4	.....	.....	51	230
In sirup.....	E. P., contents of can (except pits). Ref. (if canned whole), pits.	77.3 74.2 4	.6 .6.....	.1 .1.....	.6 .6	21.4 20.5.....	.4 .4 .....	.....	.....	.....	89 85	405 385
Sieved, unsweetened.....	E. P.	85.8	.9	.2	.7	12.4	.7	8.7	.....	.6m	55	250
Sieved, sweetened.....	E. P.	76.6	1.0	.1	.8	21.5	.6	15.8	.....	1.2m	91	410
Dried.....	E. P.	24.	5.2	.4	3.5	66.9	3.2	46.0	.....	5.0m	292	1,325
Artichokes, globe or French: Fresh.....	E. P., base and soft part of leaves. A. P., entire bud	83.7 40.2 52	2.9 1.4.....	.4 .2	1.1 .5	11.9 5.7	3.2 1.5 .....	.....	.....	.....	63 30	285 135
Artichokes, Jerusalem (see Jerusalem-artichokes). Fresh.....	E. P., tender shoots. A. P., butt ends	93.0 69.8 25	2.2 1.6.....	.2 .2.....	.67 .5	3.9 2.9.....	.7 .5	1.3.....	.4	.....	26 20	120 90
Canned.....	E. P., contents of can.	93.9	1.7	.1	1.3	3.0	.5	1.6	1.0	.....	20	90
Canned, sieved.....	E. P.	92.	2.	.1	1.4	4.5	.5	1.5	.....	.....	27	120
Asparagus-beans: Fresh.....	E. P.	84.5	3.4	.3	1.3	10.5	2.0	5.1	2.7	.....	58	265
Young green pods.....	E. P.	92.8	2.4	.4	.4	4.0	.7	.....	.....	.....	29	130
Sprouted seeds.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asparagus: Fresh.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canned, sieved.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asparagus-beans: Fresh.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Young green pods.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprouted seeds.....	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry seeds (see Cowpeas).	E. P.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

! For a key to abbreviations and symbols used in this table, see p. 7.

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Fiber	Sugars	Starch	Total		Per- cent	Per- cent
Beans—Continued. Canned:		E. P.	Per- cent	71.0	5.7	2.0	2.3	19.0	Per- cent	1.0	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	530	
Baked, with pork	do	E. P.		72.5	6.0	.4	2.3	18.8		1.0			103	465	
Baked, without pork	do	E. P.		80.	5.	.5	1.5	13.		1.			76	345	
Lima	do	E. P.		76.0	5.7	.4	1.5	16.4		.9			92	415	
Red kidney	do	E. P.		94.3	1.0	.1	1.3	3.3		.6	1.2	.7	18	80	
Snap, green or wax	do	E. P.		93.3	1.3	.1	.6	4.7		.7	1.7	.9	25	115	
Snap, green or wax, sieved	do	E. P.													
String (see Snap).	do	E. P.													
Dry seeds:															
Broadbeans	E. P., whole mature seeds	E. P.		12.0	25.1	1.8	3.4	57.7		6.6			347	1,575	
Common or kidney (includes navy, pea beans, pinto, red, others).	do	E. P.		10.5	22.0	1.5	3.9	62.1		3.9	3.6	35.8	350	1,585	
Lima, green	do	E. P.		12.6	20.7	1.3	3.8	61.6		4.3			341	1,545	
Mung	do	E. P.		11.0	24.4	1.4	3.5	59.7		4.5	3.0	46.8	349	1,585	
Soybeans (see Soybeans).	do	E. P.		10.5	21.5	1.4	3.6	63.0		2.			351	1,590	
Bean flour, lima															
Bean sprouts (see Beans, fresh, mung, and Soybeans).															
Beechnuts															
E. P., kernels	E. P., kernels	E. P.		4.0	20.0	57.4	3.6	15.0					657	2,980	
Ref., shells	Ref., shells	A. P.		39	12.2	35.0	2.2	9.2					491	1,815	
Beef:															
Fresh:															
Carcass or sides including kidney fat:	E. P., 86 percent lean	E. P.		66.	18.8	14.	.97	0.					201	910	
Thin (common grade)	A. P., 70 percent lean	A. P.		19	15.2	11.	.8	0.					163	740	
	E. P., 79 percent lean	E. P.		60.	17.5	22.	.87	0.					268	1,220	
Medium (medium grade)	A. P., 66 percent lean	A. P.		16	14.7	18.	.7	0.					225	1,020	

Fat (good grade).....	E. P., 73 percent lean.....	E. P.	55.	16.3	28.	.79	0.	317	1,440
	A. P., 62 percent lean.....	A. P.	47.	13.9	24.	.7	0.	270	1,220
Very fat (choice and prime grades). Wholesale cuts:	E. P., 62 percent lean.....	E. P.	47.	13.7	39.	.65	0.	406	1,840
Chuck:	A. P., 55 percent lean.....	A. P.	41.	12.1	34.	.6	0.	357	1,620
Thin.....	E. P., 92 percent lean.....	E. P.	71.	19.2	9.	.94	0.	158	720
	A. P., 75 percent lean.....	A. P.	57.	15.6	7.	.8	0.	128	580
Medium.....	E. P., 87 percent lean.....	E. P.	65.	18.6	16.	.88	0.	218	990
	A. P., 72 percent lean.....	A. P.	54.	15.4	22.	.7	0.	181	820
Fat.....	E. P., 83 percent lean.....	E. P.	60.	17.6	13.	.82	0.	208	1,220
	A. P., 71 percent lean.....	A. P.	51.	15.0	19.	.7	0.	228	1,030
Very fat.....	E. P., 76 percent lean.....	E. P.	52.	15.0	32.	.74	0.	348	1,580
Flank:	A. P., 66 percent lean.....	A. P.	45.	13.0	28.	.6	0.	303	1,370
Thin.....	E. P., 60 percent lean.....	E. P.	52.	17.0	30.	.77	0.	333	1,530
	A. P., 59 percent lean.....	A. P.	52.	16.8	30.	.76	0.	335	1,520
Medium.....	E. P., 51 percent lean.....	E. P.	45.	14.6	40.	.64	0.	418	1,900
	A. P., 50 percent lean.....	A. P.	44.	14.5	40.	.63	0.	414	1,880
Fat.....	E. P., 44 percent lean.....	E. P.	39.	12.7	48.	.54	0.	483	2,190
	A. P., 44 percent lean.....	A. P.	30.	12.6	48.	.53	0.	478	2,170
Very fat.....	E. P., 32 percent lean.....	E. P.	28.	9.3	62.	.36	0.	595	2,700
Kidney fat (suet):	A. P., 32 percent lean.....	A. P.	28.	9.2	61.	.36	0.	589	2,670
Thin.....	E. P.....	E. P.	9.	3.0	88.	.16	0.	804	3,650
Medium.....	E. P.....	E. P.	5.	1.7	93.	.12	0.	844	3,830
Fat.....	E. P.....	E. P.	4.	1.5	94.	.11	0.	852	3,800
	E. P.....	E. P.	4.	1.5	94.	.11	0.	852	3,860
Very fat.....	E. P., 85 percent lean.....	E. P.	64.	18.6	16.	.95	0.	218	990
Loin, excluding kidney knob:	A. P., 71 percent lean.....	A. P.	54.	15.6	13.	.8	0.	183	830
Thin.....	E. P., 76 percent lean.....	E. P.	57.	16.9	25.	.84	0.	293	1,330
Medium.....	A. P., 65 percent lean.....	A. P.	49.	14.5	22.	.7	0.	252	1,140
Fat.....	E. P., 70 percent lean.....	E. P.	53.	15.6	31.	.77	0.	341	1,550
	A. P., 62 percent lean.....	A. P.	46.	13.7	27.	.7	0.	300	1,360
Very fat.....	E. P., 59 percent lean.....	E. P.	44.	12.8	43.	.62	0.	438	1,990
	A. P., 53 percent lean.....	A. P.	39.	11.5	39.	.6	0.	394	1,790

Round:	E. P., 92 percent lean.	71.	19.7	8.	1.00	0.	151	680
Thin:	A. P., 81 percent lean.	12	63.	17.3	.9	0.	133	600
Medium:	E. P., 87 percent lean.	67.	19.3	13.	.95	0.	194	880
	A. P., 77 percent lean.	11	59.	17.2	.8	0.	173	780
Fat:	E. P., 84 percent lean.	63.	18.7	17.	.90	0.	228	1,030
	A. P., 76 percent lean.	10	57.	16.8	.8	0.	205	930
Very fat:	E. P., 78 percent lean.	58.	17.4	24.	.82	0.	286	1,300
Rump:	A. P., 71 percent lean.	9	53.	15.8	.7	0.	260	1,180
Thin:	E. P., 75 percent lean.	60.	17.4	22.	.88	0.	268	1,210
	A. P., 65 percent lean.	27	44.	12.7	.6	0.	195	890
Medium:	E. P., 67 percent lean.	53.	15.5	31.	.77	0.	341	1,550
	A. P., 51 percent lean.	24	40.	11.8	.6	0.	259	1,180
Fat:	E. P., 61 percent lean.	48.	14.2	37.	.69	0.	390	1,770
	A. P., 48 percent lean.	22	38.	11.1	.5	0.	304	1,350
Very fat:	E. P., 50 percent lean.	40.	11.4	48.	.56	0.	478	2,170
Shank, fore:	A. P., 40 percent lean.	19	32.	9.2	.39	0.	387	1,750
Thin:	E. P., 93 percent lean.	72.	21.0	6.	.98	0.	138	630
	A. P., 55 percent lean.	41	42.	12.4	.6	0.	81	370
Medium:	E. P., 90 percent lean.	70.	20.4	9.	.94	0.	163	740
	A. P., 53 percent lean.	41	41.	12.0	.6	0.	96	440
Fat:	E. P., 88 percent lean.	67.	19.7	12.	.90	0.	187	850
	A. P., 53 percent lean.	40	40.	11.8	.5	0.	112	510
Very fat:	E. P., 82 percent lean.	63.	18.2	18.	.83	0.	235	1,070
Shank, hind:	A. P., 51 percent lean.	38	39.	11.3	.5	0.	146	660
Thin:	E. P., 92 percent lean.	71.	20.8	7.	.96	0.	146	660
	A. P., 38 percent lean.	59	29.	8.5	.4	0.	60	270
Medium:	E. P., 88 percent lean.	69.	20.1	10.	.93	0.	170	770
	A. P., 36 percent lean.	59	28.	8.2	.4	0.	70	320
Fat:	E. P., 83 percent lean.	66.	19.2	14.	.88	0.	203	920
	A. P., 36 percent lean.	57	28.	8.3	.4	0.	87	400
Very fat:	E. P., 74 percent lean.	59.	17.1	23.	.76	0.	275	1,250
	A. P., 53 percent lean.	55	27.	7.7	.3	0.	124	560

Rye bread, American.....	Half rye, half patent wheat flour.....	E. P.	37.6	8.9	2.0	1.8	49.7	.5	252	1, 145
Rye bread, black or pumper-nickel.....	.....	E. P.	40.5	6.7	1.2	1.9	49.7	1.3	236	1, 070
Salt-rising bread.....	.....	E. P.	38.	7.1	3.3	1.2	50.4	.3	260	1, 180
Toast, Melba.....	.....	E. P.	5.	12.6	3.0	1.9	77.5	.4	387	1, 755
Toast, plain.....	.....	E. P.	24.0	10.1	2.4	1.5	62.0	.4	310	1, 405
Vienna bread.....	No milk or shortening.....	E. P.	34.1	8.4	1.0	1.3	55.2	.3	263	1, 195
White, milk.....	"All milk".....	E. P.	36.0	9.	3.6	1.6	49.8	.3	268	1, 215
White, commercial.....	Containing some milk solids.....	E. P.	35.9	8.5	2.0	1.3	52.3	.3	261	1, 185
Zwieback.....	.....	E. P.	4.9	10.9	8.6	1.3	74.3	.3	418	1, 895
Breakfast foods (see Corn, Oatmeal, etc.).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broccoli: Fresh.....	E. P., flower stalks.....	E. P.	89.9	3.3	.2	1.1	5.5	1.3	37	170
.....	Ref., leaves and tough stalks.....	A. P.	42.3	1.6	.1	.5	2.5	.6	17	75
Brussels sprouts: Fresh.....	.....	E. P.	84.9	4.4	.5	1.23	8.9	1.3	58	260
.....	Ref., outer leaves.....	A. P.	65.4	3.4	.4	1.0	6.8	1.0	44	200
Buckwheat flour: Dark and very dark.....	.....	E. P.	12.	12.4	2.4	1.6	71.6	1.0	358	1, 620
Light and very light.....	.....	E. P.	12.	6.3	1.1	.9	79.7	.4	354	1, 605
Pancake.....	Prepared, self-rising.....	E. P.	10.9	11.3	2.2	5.6	70.0	1.3	345	1, 565
Burdock: Fresh.....	E. P., roots.....	E. P.	72.4	3.0	.1	1.14	23.4	2.3	106	485
.....	Ref., scrapings and trimmings.....	A. P.	47.8	2.0	.1	.8	15.3	1.5	70	320
Butter.....	.....	E. P.	15.5	.6	81.0	2.5	.4	.....	733	3, 325
Butterfish or dollarfsh: Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	71.4	18.1	10.2	1.4	0.	.....	164	745
.....	A. P., whole.....	A. P.	36.4	9.2	5.2	.7	0.	.....	84	380
Buttermilk: Genuine.....	.....	E. P.	90.7	3.5	.5	.7	4.6	.....	37	165
Artificially cultured.....	Made from skim milk.....	E. P.	90.5	3.5	.2	.8	5.0	.....	36	160
Butternuts.....	E. P., kernels.....	E. P.	3.8	23.7	61.2	2.9	8.4	.....	679	3, 080
.....	Ref., shells.....	A. P.	.5	3.3	8.6	.4	1.2	.....	95	430
Cabbage: Fresh.....	Including green, white, red, and savoy.....	E. P.	92.4	1.4	.2	.75	5.3	1.0	29	130
.....	Ref., outer leaves and core.....	A. P.	67.5	1.0	.1	.5	3.9	.7	20	90

Total edible-----	E. P., flesh, fat, skin, and giblets-----	51	71.2	20.2	7.2	1.1	0.	146
	A. P., live-----	34.9	9.9	3.5	0.			660
	A. P., dressed-----	45	30.2	11.1	4.0	.5	0.	320
	A. P., drawn-----	25	53.4	15.2	5.4	.6	0.	300
Flesh only-----	E. P.-----		74.0	20.6	4.4	1.1	0.	109
Giblets-----	E. P.-----		73.7	19.2	4.5	1.3	0.	550
Fryers (2½-3½ pounds live weight; about 14-20 weeks old).-----	Dressed weight is 88 percent of live weight; drawn weight 68 percent.							530
Total edible-----	E. P., flesh, fat, skin, and giblets-----	47	67.6	20.0	11.0	1.0	0.	179
	A. P., live-----	35.8	10.6	5.8	.5	0.		810
	A. P., dressed-----	40	40.6	12.0	6.6	.6	0.	430
	A. P., drawn-----	22	52.7	15.6	8.6	.8	0.	107
Flesh, skin, and giblets-----	E. P.-----		67.9	19.1	11.7	1.1	0.	490
Flesh only-----	E. P.-----		73.4	20.6	4.8	1.1	0.	630
Giblets-----	E. P.-----		74.0	19.7	3.5	1.3	0.	182
Roasters (over 3¼ pounds live weight; about 5-9 months old).-----	Dressed weight is 89 percent of live weight; drawn weight 71 percent.							820
Total edible-----	E. P., flesh, fat, skin, and giblets-----	40	66.0	20.2	12.6	1.0	0.	126
	A. P., live-----	35.6	10.9	6.8	.5	0.		570
	A. P., dressed-----	39	40.3	12.3	7.7	.6	0.	194
	A. P., drawn-----	23	50.8	13.6	9.7	.8	0.	480
Flesh, skin, and giblets-----	E. P.-----		67.2	19.6	11.7	1.0	0.	103
Flesh only-----	E. P.-----		72.8	21.1	4.5	1.1	0.	540
Giblets-----	E. P.-----		72.4	19.8	4.8	1.3	0.	680
Hens and cocks (mature birds).-----	Dressed weight is 90 percent of live weight; drawn weight 72 percent.							830
Total edible-----	E. P., flesh, fat, skin, and giblets-----	42	55.9	18.0	25.0	1.1	0.	125
	A. P., live-----	35.8	11.5	14.5	.6	0.		560
	A. P., dressed-----	36	35.8	11.5	16.0	.7	0.	1,350
	A. P., drawn-----	20	44.7	14.4	20.0	.9	0.	780
Flesh, skin, and giblets-----	E. P.-----		59.7	18.1	21.1	1.0	0.	860
	A. P., live-----	49	30.4	9.2	10.8	.5	0.	1,080
	A. P., dressed-----	43	34.0	10.3	12.0	.6	0.	1,190
	A. P., drawn-----	29	42.4	12.9	15.0	.7	0.	610
Flesh only-----	E. P.-----		70.3	21.3	7.1	1.1	0.	680
Giblets-----	A. P., live-----	63	26.0	7.9	2.6	.4	0.	250
	A. P., dressed-----	59	28.8	8.7	2.9	.5	0.	280
	A. P., drawn-----	49	35.9	10.9	3.6	.6	0.	340
	E. P.-----		66.8	18.6	11.6	1.2	0.	179

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Chicken —Continued. Fresh—Capons (over 4 pounds live weight; usually 7-10 months old). Total edible.	Dressed weight is 90 percent of live weight; drawn weight 73 percent.	E. P.	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Calo-ries	Calo-ries
	E. P., flesh, fat, skin, and giblets	A. P.	40	56.6	21.4	21.2	1.2	0.	0.					276	1,250
	A. P., live	A. P.	34	34.0	12.8	12.7	.7	0.	0.					166	750
	A. P., dressed	A. P.	17	37.4	14.1	14.0	.8	0.	0.					182	830
	A. P., drawn	A. P.		47.0	17.8	17.6	1.0	0.	0.					229	1,010
Flesh, fat, and skin		E. P.		55.8	21.6	22.0	1.2	0.	0.					284	1,200
	A. P., live	A. P.	51	27.3	10.6	10.8	.6	0.	0.					139	630
	A. P., dressed	A. P.	46	30.1	11.7	11.9	.6	0.	0.					154	700
	A. P., drawn	A. P.	33	37.4	14.5	14.7	.8	0.	0.					191	860
All classes: Light meat only		E. P.		72.5	23.3	3.2	1.2	0.	0.					122	550
Dark meat only		E. P.		73.0	21.0	4.7	1.1	0.	0.					126	570
Canned: Meat only		E. P.		61.9	29.8	8.0	2.4	0.	0.					191	870
Meat and broth Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked).		E. P.		70.2	23.2	3.4	1.6	0.	0.					123	560
Potted		E. P.													
Chickpeas: Dry	Whole seeds	E. P.		58.2	18.8	18.8	2.6	0.	0.					244	1,110
Chicory or "French endive": Fresh	E. P., leaves Ref., outer leaves	E. P.		10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	5.3					369	1,675
		E. P.		94.2	1.6	.3	1.0	2.9	.8	0.2				21	95
		A. P.	11	83.8	1.4	.3	.9	2.6	.7					19	85
Chili sauce Chives: Fresh	E. P., bulbs and tops	E. P.		68.7	2.8	.4	4.4	23.7	.7	22.			1.7a	110	495
Chocolate: Bitter or unsweetened		E. P.		86.0	3.8	.6	1.8	7.8	2.0					52	235
		E. P.		2.3	(5.5)	52.9	3.2	(18.)	2.6					570	2,585

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Coconut: Fresh	A. P., nut with shell and milk:	E. P.	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	
Meat and milk	Ref., shell only	A. P.	26	60.2	2.5	25.0	0.9	11.4	2.3	5.0	1.7	281	1,275		
				44.5	1.9	18.5	.7	8.4	1.7			208	940		
Meat (with brown skin)	Ref., shell and milk	E. P.	47	46.9	3.4	34.7	1.0	14.0	3.2	5.1		382	1,730		
		A. P.		24.9	1.8	18.4	.5	7.4	1.7			202	920		
Milk only		E. P.		93.6	.3	.4	.7	5.0		4.8		25	110		
Prepared, sweetened:		E. P.		17.3	3.7	23.6	.8	49.6	4.2	32.		471	2,135		
Moist, shredded		E. P.		3.3	3.6	39.1	.8	53.2	4.1	36.		579	2,625		
Dried, shredded		E. P.		4.0	6.2	16.7	1.5	71.6				462	2,095		
Coconut bars or cookies: Cod:															
Raw	E. P., flesh	E. P.		82.6	16.5	.4	1.2	0.				70	315		
	A. P., whole	A. P.	52	39.6	7.9	.2	.6	0.				33	150		
	A. P., dressed	A. P.	31	57.0	11.4	.3	.8	0.				48	220		
	A. P., steaks	A. P.	9	75.2	15.0	.4	1.1	0.				63	285		
Canned (see Cod, raw, E. P.).		E. P.		12.3	81.8	2.8	7.0	0.				352	1,600		
Dried		E. P.		52.4	29.0	.7	19.7	0.				122	555		
Salted		E. P.													
Cod, black (see Sablefish). Cod roe:															
Fresh		E. P.		70.6	24.3	1.8	2.0	(0.)				113	515		
Collards: Fresh	E. P., leaves	E. P.		86.6	3.9	.6	1.70	7.2	1.2	1.2	0.2	50	225		
	Ref., tough stalks and some leaves	A. P.	55	39.0	1.8	.3	.8	3.1	.5			22	100		
Consommé Cookies:															
	E. P., leaves	E. P.		95.	(1.)	0.	1.5	(0.)	.0			.4	20		
Crisp, thin, rich	Any flavor, including chocolate	E. P.		3.	7.8	18.0	1.4	69.8	.2			472	2,145		
Soft, thick	do	E. P.		7.8	6.8	10.5	1.9	73.0	.2			414	1,875		

Sandwich-type, commercial	do.	E. P.	2.3	5.0	19.6	.9	72.2	.3	485	2,200
Iced thinly	do.	E. P.	4.2	5.7	24.9	1.8	63.4	.3	500	2,270
Frosted thickly	do.	E. P.	10.	4.	10.	1.	75.	.3	406	1,840
Coconut bars		E. P.	4.0	6.2	16.7	1.5	71.6		462	2,095
Fig bars		E. P.	13.8	4.2	4.8	1.4	75.8	1.7	363	1,645
Gingersnaps		E. P.	5.5	6.4	8.9	2.5	76.7	.4	412	1,870
Macaroons		E. P.	10.5	6.3	16.9	.9	65.4	1.1	439	1,990
Molasses cookies		E. P.	5.5	6.4	8.9	2.5	76.7	.4	412	1,870
Peanut cookies		E. P.	2.6	14.0	27.5	2.4	53.5	.8	518	2,345
Shortbread		E. P.	4.2	5.8	23.0	1.4	65.6	.1	493	2,235
Vanilla wafers		E. P.	5.6	6.1	14.9	1.0	72.4	.3	448	2,035
Corn:										
Field corn:		E. P.	11.	10.0	4.3	1.3	73.4	2.1	372	1,690
Dry	Whole grain, white and yellow	E. P.								
Popcorn:		E. P.	4.0	11.4	5.2	1.6	77.8	1.7	404	1,830
Popped		E. P.	9.8	11.9	4.7	1.5	72.1	2.1	378	1,715
Unpopped										
Sweet corn:										
Fresh:										
All:	E. P., kernels	E. P.	73.9	3.7	1.2	.66	20.5	.8	108	490
	A. P., with husks	A. P.	62	1.4	.5	.3	7.7	.3	41	185
	A. P., without husks	A. P.	43	2.1	.7	.4	11.7	.5	61	280
Young		E. P.	80.3	2.9	.8	.56	15.4	.6	80	365
	A. P., with husks	E. P.	24.1	.9	.2	.2	4.6	.2	24	110
Medium		E. P.	72.4	3.7	1.1	.8	22.0	.9	113	510
	A. P., with husks	A. P.	58	1.6	.5	.3	9.2	.4	48	220
Old		E. P.	65.7	4.5	1.8	1.	27.	.8	142	645
	A. P., with husks	A. P.	52	2.2	.9	.5	13.	.4	68	310
Canned		E. P.	76.0	2.5	.9	1.0	19.6	.4	96	440
	E. P., contents of can	E. P.								
Dried		E. P.	9.6	12.7	7.3	2.0	68.4	2.0	390	1,770
Corn flakes		E. P.	9.3	7.9	.7	1.8	80.3	.5	359	1,630
Corn flour		E. P.	12.1	7.9	2.2	.8	77.0	.7	359	1,630

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound
Currents, red, white, and black: Fresh.....		E. P.		Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	Calo- ries
Current juice: Fresh.....		E. P.		84.7	1.6	0.4	0.61	12.7	3.2	5.7				61	275
Red.....		E. P.		89.1	.3	.0	.54	10.1		6.2				42	190
Black.....		E. P.			.5		.68	(13.8)		10.9					
"Currants": Dried (see Raisins).		E. P.		82.0	17.0	.2	.9	0.						70	315
Cust, Atlantic: Raw.....	E. P., flesh A. P., entrails removed	A. P.	42	47.6	9.9	.1	.5	0.						40	185
Dandelion greens: Fresh.....		E. P.		85.8	2.7	.7	2.0	8.8	1.8	.7	0.2			52	235
Dasheens: Fresh.....	E. P., corns and tubers Ref., skins	E. P. A. P.		60.6 55.9	2.9 2.4	.2 .	1.42 1.2	28.9 21.3	.7 .6	1.7	21.8			129 109	585 495
Dasheen leaves and stems: Fresh.....		E. P.		87.8	2.7	.7	1.6	7.2	1.4		.4			46	210
Dates: "Fresh" and dried.....	E. P., flesh and skin Ref., pits	E. P. A. P.		20. 17.	2.2 1.9	.6 .5	1.8 1.6	75.4 65.6	2.4 2.1	61.2				316 275	1,430 1,245
Deviled ham: Canned.....		E. P.		31.	19.	43.	7.	0.						463	2,100
Dock or sorrel: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves and stems Ref., stalks	E. P. A. P.		93.3 65.3	2.1 1.5	.3 .	.95 .7	3.4 2.3	.8 .6	.0	.1			25 17	110 75
Dollarfish (see Butterfish). Doughnuts: Drum, red: Raw.....		E. P.		18.7	6.6	21.0	1.0	52.7	.2					426	1,935
	E. P., flesh A. P., whole	E. P. A. P.		80.2 32.9	18.0 7.4	.4 .	1.3 .5	0. 0.						76 31	345 140

Duck, domesticated:											
Fresh:	E. P., flesh, skin, giblets and most of fat.	E. P.	54.3	16.0	28.6	1.0	0.	321	1,460		
Total edible	A. P., dressed	A. P.	36	10.2	18.3	.6	0.	206	930		
	A. P., drawn	A. P.	16	45.6	13.4	.8	0.	270	1,220		
Flesh only		E. P.	68.8	21.4	8.2	1.2	0.	159	720		
Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked).											
Duck, wild:											
Fresh:	E. P., flesh, skin, and giblets	E. P.	61.1	21.1	15.8	1.1	0.	227	1,030		
Total edible	A. P., dressed	A. P.	42	35.4	12.2	.6	0.	131	600		
		E. P.	70.8	21.3	5.2	1.3	0.	132	600		
Flesh only		E. P.	71.6	18.6	9.1	1.0	0.	156	710		
Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked).											
Fels, American:											
Raw	A. P., head, skin, and entrails removed	A. P.	24	54.4	14.1	.6	0.	119	540		
Eels:		E. P.	50.2	18.6	27.8	2.4	0.	325	1,470		
Smoked		E. P.	92.7	1.1	.2	.54	5.5	28	130		
Eggplant:	Ref., calyx and parings	A. P.	13	80.6	1.0	.2	4.7	25	115		
Fresh	Ref., calyx only	A. P.	4	89.0	1.1	.2	5.3	27	125		
Eggs:		E. P.	74.0	12.8	11.5	1.0	.7	158	715		
Fresh, stored, or frozen:	Ref., shell	A. P.	11	65.9	11.4	.9	.6	140	635		
Hen:		E. P.	87.8	10.8	.0	.6	.8	46	210		
Total edible		E. P.	49.4	16.3	31.9	1.7	.7	355	1,610		
White only		E. P.	70.8	13.1	14.3	1.0	.8	184	835		
Yolk only		E. P.	63.0	11.7	12.7	.9	.7	164	745		
Duck:	E. P., white and yolk	A. P.	11								
Total edible	Ref., shell	A. P.									
Goose:		E. P.	70.4	13.9	13.3	1.1	1.3	180	820		
Total edible	E. P., white and yolk	A. P.	13	61.2	12.1	1.0	1.1	157	710		
	Ref., shell	A. P.									
Turkey:		E. P.	72.6	13.1	11.8	.8	1.7	165	750		
Total edible	E. P., white and yolk	A. P.	12	63.9	10.4	.7	1.5	146	660		
	Ref., shell	A. P.									
Boiled (see Eggs, fresh, stored, or frozen).		E. P.	93.3	1.6	.2	.89	4.0	24	110		
	E. P., leaves	A. P.	48	45.5	.8	.1	.5	12	55		
	A. P., stalks and outer leaves	A. P.									
Endive:		E. P.	94.2	1.6	.3	1.0	2.9	21	95		
Fresh	Ref., leaves	A. P.	11	83.8	1.4	.3	.8	19	95		
Endive, French," or chicory:	Ref., outer leaves	A. P.									
Fresh		A. P.									

Class 2, low fat, low protein (see also kind as Cod, Haddock, etc.).	E. P., flesh.....	81.8	16.4	.5	1.3	0.	70	320
	A. P., whole.....	55	36.8	.2	.6	0.	32	145
	A. P., drawn.....	52	39.3	.2	.6	0.	34	150
	A. P., dressed.....	33	54.8	.3	.9	0.	47	215
	A. P., steaks or sections.....	16	68.7	.4	1.1	0.	59	265
Class 3, higher protein and fat (see individual kind, as Salmon, Mackerel, Tuna). Cooked:	E. P., flesh.....	75	21.	2.	1.5	0.	102	465
	A. P., whole.....	65	21.5	11.	2.0	0.	185	840
	A. P., drawn.....	60	24.	12.5	2.5	0.	208	945
	A. P., dressed.....	60	19.5	11.5	2.5	6.5	207	940
	A. P., steaks or sections.....	37	24.5	30.	3.5	5.0	388	1,760
Boiled or steamed: Lean or medium-fat fish.	E. P., flesh.....	77.6	21.3	.2	1.3	0.	87	395
	A. P., whole.....	46	41.9	.1	.7	0.	47	215
	A. P., drawn.....	61	32.3	.5	1.3	0.	64	290
	A. P., dressed.....	59	33.9	.2	.5	0.	25	115
	A. P., entrails removed.....	11.2	10.3	1.5	4.7	72.3	26	120
Fatter fish only.....	E. P., flesh.....	81.9	16.4	.3	1.1	0.	344	1,560
	A. P., whole.....	53.2	10.7	.2	.7	0.	68	310
	A. P., drawn.....	68.	4.	9.	1.	18.	44	200
	A. P., dressed.....	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	169	705
	A. P., entrails removed.....	10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	134	610
Baked or broiled. Fried in meal, flour, batter, etc.: Moderate fat absorption.....	E. P., flesh.....	74.2	4.4	.2	1.18	20.0	399	1,675
	A. P., whole.....	68.3	4.0	.2	1.1	18.4	99	450
	A. P., drawn.....	8	68.3	.2	1.1	.9	91	415
	A. P., dressed.....	13.0	85.6	.1	1.3	0.	343	1,555
	A. P., entrails removed.....	1.6	9.4	.0	.3	88.7	392	1,780
High fat absorption.....	E. P., flesh.....	84.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	10.8	64	290
	A. P., whole.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., drawn.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., dressed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., entrails removed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
Flour, southern: Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	81.9	16.4	.3	1.1	0.	344	1,560
	A. P., whole.....	53.2	10.7	.2	.7	0.	68	310
	A. P., drawn.....	68.	4.	9.	1.	18.	44	200
	A. P., dressed.....	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	169	705
	A. P., entrails removed.....	10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	134	610
Flour, summer and winter: Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	74.2	4.4	.2	1.18	20.0	399	1,675
	A. P., whole.....	68.3	4.0	.2	1.1	18.4	99	450
	A. P., drawn.....	8	68.3	.2	1.1	.9	91	415
	A. P., dressed.....	13.0	85.6	.1	1.3	0.	343	1,555
	A. P., entrails removed.....	1.6	9.4	.0	.3	88.7	392	1,780
Flour (see Wheat, Rye, etc.) Flour, pancake, prepared, self-rising. Frog's legs: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	84.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	10.8	64	290
	A. P., whole.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., drawn.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., dressed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., entrails removed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
Frozen custard.....	E. P., flesh.....	81.9	16.4	.3	1.1	0.	344	1,560
	A. P., whole.....	53.2	10.7	.2	.7	0.	68	310
	A. P., drawn.....	68.	4.	9.	1.	18.	44	200
	A. P., dressed.....	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	169	705
	A. P., entrails removed.....	10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	134	610
Game animals: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	74.2	4.4	.2	1.18	20.0	399	1,675
	A. P., whole.....	68.3	4.0	.2	1.1	18.4	99	450
	A. P., drawn.....	8	68.3	.2	1.1	.9	91	415
	A. P., dressed.....	13.0	85.6	.1	1.3	0.	343	1,555
	A. P., entrails removed.....	1.6	9.4	.0	.3	88.7	392	1,780
Garbanzos or chickpeas: Dry.....	E. P., flesh.....	84.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	10.8	64	290
	A. P., whole.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., drawn.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., dressed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., entrails removed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
Garlic: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	81.9	16.4	.3	1.1	0.	344	1,560
	A. P., whole.....	53.2	10.7	.2	.7	0.	68	310
	A. P., drawn.....	68.	4.	9.	1.	18.	44	200
	A. P., dressed.....	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	169	705
	A. P., entrails removed.....	10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	134	610
Gelatin: Plain, dry.....	E. P., flesh.....	74.2	4.4	.2	1.18	20.0	399	1,675
	A. P., whole.....	68.3	4.0	.2	1.1	18.4	99	450
	A. P., drawn.....	8	68.3	.2	1.1	.9	91	415
	A. P., dressed.....	13.0	85.6	.1	1.3	0.	343	1,555
	A. P., entrails removed.....	1.6	9.4	.0	.3	88.7	392	1,780
Dessert powders.....	E. P., flesh.....	84.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	10.8	64	290
	A. P., whole.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., drawn.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., dressed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
	A. P., entrails removed.....	12.	.3	.2	.4	87.1	351	1,595
Ginger: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	81.9	16.4	.3	1.1	0.	344	1,560
	A. P., whole.....	53.2	10.7	.2	.7	0.	68	310
	A. P., drawn.....	68.	4.	9.	1.	18.	44	200
	A. P., dressed.....	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	169	705
	A. P., entrails removed.....	10.6	20.8	4.7	3.0	60.9	134	610
Candied.....	E. P., flesh.....	74.2	4.4	.2	1.18	20.0	399	1,675
	A. P., whole.....	68.3	4.0	.2	1.1	18.4	99	450
	A. P., drawn.....	8	68.3	.2	1.1	.9	91	415
	A. P., dressed.....	13.0	85.6	.1	1.3	0.	343	1,555
	A. P., entrails removed.....	1.6	9.4	.0	.3	88.7	392	1,780

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion											Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid			
									Fiber	Sugars	Starch	Total		Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per 100 grams	Per pound
Ginger ale	About 11 calories per fluid ounce.....	E. P.	Per- cent	91.	Per- cent	4.2	11.9	2.1	51.4	0.1	---	---	---	---	36	165
Gingerbread		E. P.	---	30.4	---	6.4	8.9	2.5	76.7	.4	---	---	---	---	330	1,495
Gingersnaps		E. P.	---	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	412	1,870
Gizzard: Fresh: Chicken.....		E. P.	---	71.1	---	23.1	3.8	1.4	.6	---	---	---	---	---	129	590
Duck.....		E. P.	---	73.3	---	21.3	3.7	1.1	.6	---	---	---	---	---	121	550
Goose.....		E. P.	---	73.0	---	21.4	5.3	1.0	0.	---	---	---	---	---	133	600
Turkey.....		E. P.	---	66.6	---	20.5	10.6	1.0	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	183	830
Gluten flour		E. P.	---	8.5	---	41.4	1.9	1.0	47.2	.4	4.4	36.8	---	---	372	1,685
Goose, domesticated: Fresh: Total edible.....	E. P., flesh, skin, and giblets..... A. P., dressed..... A. P., drawn.....	E. P. A. P. A. P.	---	51.1 30.1 46.0	---	16.4 9.7 14.8	31.5 18.6 28.4	.9 .5 .8	0. 0. 0.	---	---	---	---	---	349 206 314	1,530 930 1,430
Flesh and skin.....		E. P.	---	49.7	---	15.9	33.6	.9	0.	---	---	---	---	---	366	1,660
Flesh only.....		E. P.	---	68.3	---	22.3	7.1	1.1	0.	---	---	---	---	---	153	690
Gooseberries: Fresh.....	Ripe and underripe.....	E. P.	---	88.3	---	.8	.4	.39	10.1	2.5	4.2	---	2.32c	---	47	215
Canned: Water pack.....	E. P., contents of can.....	E. P.	---	93.	---	.5	.2	.3	6.	1.5	---	---	---	---	28	125
In sirup.....	do.....	E. P.	---	80.5	---	.5	.2	.3	18.5	1.5	---	---	---	---	78	355
Granadilla , purple, or passion fruit: Fresh.....	E. P., juice..... Ref., rind and seeds.....	E. P. A. P.	---	80.6 23.4	---	1.2 .3	.0 .0	.5 .1	17.7 5.2	0. 0.	11.5	---	2.2c	---	76 22	345 100

Grapefruit: Fresh: All	Ref., rinds and seeds	88.8 34	.5 .3	.2 .1	.42 .3	10.1 6.7	.3 .2	6.5 6.6	44 29	200 130
California-grown	Ref., rinds and seeds	87.7 34	.5 .3	.2 .1	.4 .3	11.2 7.4	.3 .2	6.6 7.4	49 32	220 145
Florida-grown	Ref., rinds and seeds	90.1 31	.5 .3	.2 .1	.54 .4	8.7 6.0	6.5	1.10c	39 26	175 120
Canned: Water pack	E. P., contents of can	91.	.5	.2	.3	8.	.2		35	160
Juice pack	do	90.	.5	.2	.3	9.	.2		40	180
In sirup	do	85.5	.5	.2	.3	13.5	.2		58	260
Grapefruit juice: Fresh:										
Florida-grown fruit	E. P.	90.1			.4	(8.1)		6.7	1.42c	
California-grown fruit	E. P.	89.3	.4	.1	.4	9.8		7.0	1.77c	42
Arizona-grown fruit	E. P.	89.9				(8.3)		6.7	1.61c	
Canned:										
Unsweetened	E. P.	88.	.4	.1	.4	11.1		8.5	1.6c	47
Sweetened	E. P.	83.	.4	.1	.4	16.1		14.	1.6c	67
Grapefruit peel: Canned:										
Grapes: Fresh:										
American type (slip skin) as Concord, Delaware, Niagara, and Scuppernon.	E. P., pulp or pulp and skin Ref., seeds only Ref. skins and seeds (No data on stems).	81.9 6 22	1.4 1.3 1.1	1.4 1.3 1.1	.45 .4 .4	14.9 14.0 11.5	.5 .5 .4	11.5	78 73 60	355 330 270
European type (adherent skin) as Malaga, Muscat, Sultanina (Thompson Seedless), and Flame Tokay.	E. P., pulp and skin Ref., seeds and stems	81.6 3	.8 .8	.4 .4	.46 .4	16.7 16.2	.5 .5	14.9	74 72	335 323
Canned (European type): Water pack	E. P., contents of can	85.5	.6	.6	.3	13.			60	270
Grape juice: Fresh:										
American type:										
All		80.7	.4	.0	.39	18.5		16.8	76	345
Catawba		79.1	.4	.0	.30	20.2		17.9	82	375
Concord		82.1	.3	.0	.33	17.3		15.7	70	320

TABLE 2.—Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion											
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	Fuel value	
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound
Grape juice —Continued. Fresh—Continued. American type—Continued. Delaware		E. P.	Per- cent	77.3	0.3	0.0	0.32	Per- cent	22.1	Per- cent	19.9	Per- cent	Calo- ries	90	405
Muscadine		E. P.		86.7	.1	.0	.2		13.0		12.5		52	240	
European type: All		E. P.		77.1	.4				(20.4)		19.8				
Table and juice grapes.		E. P.		78.3	.4				(18.9)		18.3				
Raisin grapes		E. P.		73.6	.5				(25.2)		24.6				
Bottled commercial, any type		E. P.		81.	.4	.0	.4		18.2		16.8		74	335	
Grayfish (a shark): Raw		E. P.		72.3	17.6	9.0	.0		0.				151	685	
Greenland halibut (see Turbot).															
Groundcherry (including poha and Cape-gooseberry): Fresh		E. P.		82.9	2.1	.8	.9		13.3		8.2		69	310	
		A. P.	7	77.1	2.0	.7	.8		12.4		3.2		64	290	
Grouper, spotted hind: Raw		E. P.		77.5	19.1	1.2	1.3		0.				87	395	
		A. P.	55	34.9	8.6	.5	.6		0.				39	180	
Guavas: Fresh: Common		E. P.		80.6	1.0	.6	.70		17.1		5.5	6.1	78	355	
		A. P.	13	70.1	.9	.5	.6		14.9		4.8		68	305	
		A. P.	18	66.1	.8	.5	.6		14.0		4.5		64	290	
Strawberry		E. P.		79.3	1.2	.6	.73		18.2		6.5	6.7	83	375	
		A. P.	14	68.2	1.0	.5	.6		15.7		5.6		71	320	
Guinea hen: Fresh: Total edible		E. P.		69.0	23.1	6.4	1.2		0.				150	680	
		A. P.	50	34.5	11.6	3.2	.6		0.				75	340	
		A. P.	16	58.0	19.4	5.4	1.0		0.				126	570	

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound
Herring: Canned: Plain.....		E. P.	Per- cent	63.1	20.7	12.4	3.9	0.	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	880	
In tomato sauce.....		E. P.		66.7	15.8	10.5	3.3	3.7					172	780	
Pickled, Bismarck type.....		E. P.		59.4	20.4	15.1	4.0	0.					218	985	
Salted, or brined.....		E. P.		58.1	19.6	11.3	12.0	0.					180	815	
Smoked: Blonders.....		E. P.		64.0	19.6	12.4	3.2	0.					190	860	
Hard.....		E. P.		34.5	36.9	15.8	13.2	0.					200	1,315	
Kipperd.....		E. P.		61.0	22.2	12.9	4.0	0.					205	930	
Herring roe: Fresh.....		E. P.		69.2	26.3	4.2	1.4	(0.)					143	650	
Hickory nuts: Ref., kernels.....		E. P.		3.5	13.9	67.4	2.0	13.2	2.2				715	3,245	
Hominy: Dry.....		A. P.	65	1.2	4.9	23.6	.7	4.6	.8				250	1,135	
Cooked or canned.....		E. P.		11.4	8.5	.8	.4	78.9	.4				357	1,620	
Honey Horse mackerel, Pacific: Raw.....		E. P.		82.6	1.8	.2	.5	14.9	.1				69	310	
Horseradish: Fresh.....		E. P.		20.	.3	0.	.2	79.5		76.			319	1,450	
Prepared.....		E. P.		71.4	21.6	5.6	1.2	0.					137	620	
		E. P.		73.4	3.2	.2	1.8	21.4	2.4				100	455	
		A. P.	27	53.6	2.3	.1	1.3	15.7	1.8				73	330	
		E. P.		85.	1.4	.1	1.5	12.	1.0				54	245	

[illegible]

Leg, trimmed: Thin.....	E. P., 90 percent lean. A. P., 70 percent lean.....	71.0 54.7	18.4 14.2	9.1 7.0	1.0 .8	0. 0.	156 120	710 540
Intermediate.....	E. P., 83 percent lean. A. P., 69 percent lean.....	63.7 52.9	18.0 14.9	17.5 14.5	.9 .7	0. 0.	230 190	1,040 860
Fat.....	E. P., 78 percent lean. A. P., 65 percent lean.....	59.8 50.2	16.7 14.0	22.4 18.8	.8 .7	0. 0.	268 225	1,220 1,020
Loir: Thin.....	E. P., 85 percent lean. A. P., 65 percent lean.....	23						
Intermediate.....	E. P., 72 percent lean. A. P., 61 percent lean.....	15						
Fat.....	E. P., 56 percent lean. A. P., 50 percent lean.....	12						
Neck: Thin.....	E. P., 91 percent lean. A. P., 54 percent lean.....	41						
Intermediate.....	E. P., 78 percent lean. A. P., 53 percent lean.....	32						
Fat.....	E. P., 60 percent lean. A. P., 43 percent lean.....	28						
Rib cut (9 ribs): Thin.....	E. P., 85 percent lean. A. P., 55 percent lean.....	65.3 42.4	17.7 11.5	15.6 10.1	.9 .6	0. 0.	211 137	960 620
Intermediate.....	E. P., 68 percent lean. A. P., 52 percent lean.....	51.9 39.4	14.9 11.3	32.4 24.6	.8 .6	0. 0.	351 267	1,590 1,210
Fat.....	E. P., 51 percent lean. A. P., 41 percent lean.....	38.7 31.7	11.2 9.2	49.2 40.3	.6 .5	0. 0.	488 400	2,210 1,810
Shoulder (3 ribs): Thin.....	E. P., 84 percent lean. A. P., 62 percent lean.....	67.2 49.1	16.7 12.2	14.7 10.7	.9 .7	0. 0.	199 145	900 660
Intermediate.....	E. P., 78 percent lean. A. P., 62 percent lean.....	58.3 46.6	15.6 12.5	25.3 20.2	.8 .6	0. 0.	290 232	1,320 1,050
Fat.....	E. P., 67 percent lean. A. P., 55 percent lean.....	51.3 42.1	13.6 11.2	34.3 28.1	.7 .6	0. 0.	363 298	1,650 1,350
Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked).								
Lamb organs (see Liver, etc.).								
Fresh:	E. P., leaves and stems.....	84.2	3.8	.7	3.0	8.3	55	250
Lambquarters:	E. P., leafy shoots.....	76.7	7.6	.9	4.3	10.5	80	365
Fresh:								
Lambquarters, Algerian:								
Fresh:								

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur chased	Constituents of the edible portion												
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	Fuel value		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound	
			Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	Calo- ries
Lard.....		E. P.													900	4,080
Laver (see Algae).																
Leeks.....		E. P.		88.2	2.5	.4	1.03		7.9	1.3	2.6	1.4		45	205	
Fresh.....		A. P.	48	45.9	1.3	.2	.5		4.1	.7				23	105	
Lemons.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		89.3	.9	.6	.54		8.7	.9	2.2		5.07c	44	200	
Ref., tops and rootlets.....		A. P.	38	55.4	.6	.4	.3		5.3	.6				27	120	
Lemon juice.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		80.4			.33		(8.3)		2.3		5.96c			
Canned.....		E. P.														
Lemon peel.....		E. P.		91.	.4	.3	.3		8.		2.		5. c	36	165	
Candied.....		E. P.														
Lentils.....		E. P.		17.4	.4	.3	1.3		80.6	2.3			.2c	327	1,480	
Dry.....		E. P.														
Whole.....		E. P.														
Entire seed.....		E. P.		11.2	24.7	1.0	3.2		59.9	3.3				347	1,575	
Without seed coat.....		E. P.		12.2	24.0	1.2	2.2		60.4	1.7				348	1,580	
Lettuce.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		94.8	1.2	.2	.91		2.9	.6	1.6			18	85	
E. P., inner leaves.....		A. P.	31	65.4	.8	.1	.6		2.1	.4				12	55	
Ref., stalks and outer leaves.....		E. P.														
Lichens (see Iceland moss).		E. P.														
Lima bean flour.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		10.5	21.5	1.4	3.6		63.0	2.				351	1,590	
Ref., rind and seeds.....		E. P.														
E. P., fresh.....		E. P.		86.0	.8	.1	.8		12.3		.5		5.9c	53	240	
A. P., fresh.....		A. P.	24	65.4	.6	.1	.6		9.3					40	180	
Lime juice.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		91.0	.4	.0	.3		8.3		1.4		6.9c	35	100	
Limes, sweet.....		E. P.														
Fresh.....		E. P.		89.6	.8	.1	.6		8.9	.3	6.0		.16c	40	180	
A. P., fresh.....		A. P.	23	69.0	.6	.1	.5		6.8	.2				30	135	
Litchi fruits.....		E. P.														
Dried.....		E. P.		24.	3.6	.5	1.9		70.0	3.2	65.8			299	1,355	
Ref., thin shell and seed.....		A. P.	54	11.	1.7	.2	.9		32.2	1.5				137	625	

Rare.....	E. P.	66.	27.	6.	1.1	0.	162	730
Medium fat: Dry, or "overdone".....	E. P.	51.	30.	18.	1.2	0.	282	1,280
Medium-done.....	E. P.	54.	27.	18.	1.1	0.	270	1,220
Rare.....	E. P.	58.	23.	18.	.9	0.	254	1,150
Fat: Medium-done.....	E. P.	47.	22.	30.	.9	0.	358	1,620
Very fat: Medium-done.....	E. P.	37.	17.	45.	.7	0.	473	1,150
Milk: Cow: Fresh: Whole.....	E. P.	87.0	3.5	3.9	.7	4.9	69	310
Skim.....	E. P.	90.5	3.5	.2	.8	5.0	36	160
Canned: Evaporated (unsweetened).....	E. P.	73.7	7.0	7.9	1.5	9.9	139	630
Condensed (sweetened).....	E. P.	27.0	8.1	8.4	1.7	54.8	327	1,485
Dry: Skim.....	E. P.	3.5	35.6	1.0	7.9	52.0	359	1,630
Whole.....	E. P.	3.5	25.8	26.7	6.0	38.0	496	2,250
Malted, plain.....	E. P.	2.6	14.6	8.5	3.6	70.7	418	1,895
Goat: Fresh.....	E. P.	87.0	3.3	4.2	.7	4.8	70	320
Human: Fresh.....	E. P.	87.5	1.4	3.7	.2	7.2	68	305
Reindeer: Fresh.....	E. P.	63.7	10.3	19.7	1.5	4.8	238	1,080
Sheep: Fresh.....	E. P.	82.6	5.5	6.5	.9	4.5	98	445
Molasses, cane: Light.....	E. P.	24.			3.0	(65.)	260	1,180
Medium.....	E. P.	24.			4.5	(60.)	240	1,090
Dark.....	E. P.	24.			5.0	(55.)	220	1,000
Molasses cookies: Mulberries, black, white, and red: Fresh.....	E. P.	5.5	6.4	8.9	2.5	76.7	412	1,870
Mullet, common: Raw.....	E. P.	82.8	1.2	.6	.84	14.6	69	310
Mung beans (see Beans).	E. P.	75.1	19.3	4.4	1.2	0.	117	530
	A. P.	30.8	10.2	2.3	.6	0.	62	280
		47						

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials*—Continued

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion											
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	Fuel value	
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound
Mushrooms: Fresh: All.....	-----	E. P. A. P.	Per- cent 91.1 9	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent 0.3 (0.)	Per- cent 1.14 (0.)	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent 0.9 (0.)	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent (0.) (0.)	Per- cent 103 51	Calo- ries 470 230	
Truffles.....	-----	E. P.	72.5	(0.)	.6	1.7	(0.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Dried.....	-----	E. P.	12	(0.)	3.0	11.3	(0.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Canned.....	-----	E. P.	93.0	(0.)	.2	1.0	(0.)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Muskellunge: Raw.....	-----	E. P.	76.3	20.2	2.5	1.6	0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	103	470	
Muskmelons: Fresh: All.....	-----	A. P.	51	37.4	9.9	.8	0.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	230	
Honeydew, casaba, Spanish.....	-----	E. P.	92.7	.6	.2	.6	.5	5.9	.5	5.4	-----	-----	28	125	
Others including cantaloup.....	-----	E. P.	90.6	.6	.2	.6	.5	8.0	.5	7.0	-----	-----	36	165	
Muskmelon Juice: Fresh.....	-----	A. P.	37	57.1	.4	.1	.4	5.0	.3	-----	-----	-----	23	105	
Muscles: Fresh (Atlantic and Pacific): Solids only.....	-----	E. P.	53	94.0	.6	.2	.6	4.6	.6	4.2	-----	-----	23	105	
Solids and liquor (57 percent solids; 43 percent liquor).....	-----	A. P.	-----	44.2	.3	.1	.3	2.1	.3	-----	-----	-----	11	50	
Canned (Pacific): Drailed solids.....	-----	E. P.	87.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	(9.3)	9.1	-----	-----	0.18c	-----	-----	
Mustard greens: Fresh.....	-----	E. P.	77.2	14.4	2.3	1.6	4.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	96	435	
Ref., stalks and lower leaves.....	-----	A. P.	71	22.4	4.2	.7	.5	1.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	125	
Solids and liquor (57 percent solids; 43 percent liquor).....	-----	E. P.	83.8	9.6	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	63	290	
Canned (Pacific): Drailed solids.....	-----	A. P.	49	42.7	4.9	.7	1.1	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	145	
Mustard greens: Fresh.....	-----	E. P.	74.6	18.2	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	108	490	
Ref., stalks and lower leaves.....	-----	E. P.	92.2	2.3	.3	1.21	4.0	.8	4.0	.4	-----	-----	28	125	
Ref., stalks and lower leaves.....	-----	A. P.	27	67.3	1.7	.2	.9	2.9	.6	-----	-----	-----	20	90	

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion								Fuel value	
				Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	
								Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		
			Refuse	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent (9.2)	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per 100 grams
Peaches—Continued.													
Fresh—Continued.		E. P.	Per-cent										Calo-ries
Maryland grown.....		E. P.	87.1	88.8				(8.2)		7.6		.58m	
New Jersey grown.....		E. P.											
Canned:		E. P.											
Water pack.....	E. P., contents of can.....	E. P.		92.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	6.8	0.3	4.6		.2m	30
Juice pack.....	do.....	E. P.		89.6	.4	.2	.4	9.4	.2	7.3			41
In sirup.....	do.....	E. P.		80.9	.4	.1	.4	18.2	.4				75
Sieved, unsweetened.....		E. P.		87.	.5	.1	.4	12.	.5				51
Dried.....		E. P.											230
Peach juice:		E. P.											
Fresh.....		E. P.		24.	3.0	.6	3.0	69.4	3.5	51.0		3.0m	295
Peanuts:		E. P.											
Raw:		E. P.		86.5	.2	.0	.5	12.8		11.8		.56m	52
Spanish type.....	E. P., kernels with skins	E. P.		5.1	27.6	48.5	2.3	16.5	2.5	3.5	1.9		613
Ref., shells.....	Ref., shells.....	A. P.	25	3.8	20.7	36.4	1.7	12.4	1.9				460
Virginia type.....	E. P., kernels with skins	E. P.		4.0	26.2	42.8	2.7	24.3	2.6				587
Ref., shells.....	Ref., shells.....	A. P.	29	2.8	18.6	30.4	1.9	17.3	1.8				417
Roasted in shell:		E. P.											
Virginia type.....	E. P., kernels without skins	E. P.		2.6	23.9	44.2	2.7	23.6	2.4				600
	Ref., shells and red skins.....	A. P.	28	1.9	19.4	31.8	1.9	17.0	1.7				432
Peanut butter.....		E. P.		1.7	26.1	47.8	3.4	21.0	2.0		4.7		619
Peanut cookies.....		E. P.		2.6	14.0	27.5	2.4	53.5	.8				518
Peanut flour.....		E. P.		2.6	51.2	5.0	4.7	36.5	4.4				396
Pears:													
Fresh:		E. P.											
All.....	Ref., skins and cores.....	E. P.	17	82.7	.7	.4	.39	15.8	1.4	8.9		.29c	70
		A. P.		68.6	.6	.3	.3	13.2	1.2				58

Bartlett.....	E. P.	83.5	.4	.4	.3	15.4	8.3	.32c	67	305
Beurre Bosc.....	E. P.	81.0				(10.3)	10.1	.22c	314	1,425
Candied.....	E. P.	21.0	1.3	.6	1.2	75.9			35	160
Canned.....	E. P.	91.2	.3	.1	.2	8.2	.7	4.1	50	225
Water pack.....	E. P.	87.3	.2	.1	.3	12.1	.6	8.0	75	340
Juice pack.....	E. P.	81.1	.2	.1	.2	18.4	.8		299	1,355
In sirup.....	E. P.	24.	2.3	.4	1.7	71.6	6.1	36.0	1.5m	
Dried.....	E. P.									
Peas:										
Fresh:										
Shelled:										
All.....	E. P.	74.3	6.7	.4	.92	17.7	2.2	3.2	8.2	460
E. P., immature seeds.....	A. P.	33.4	3.0	.2	.4	8.0	1.0		101	210
Ref., shells.....	E. P.	81.4	5.4	.3	.77	12.1	1.8	3.3	73	330
Young.....	E. P.									
Medium.....	E. P.	75.8	6.5	.4	.93	16.4	2.2	3.8	95	430
Ref., shells.....	A. P.	37.9	3.2	.2	.5	8.2	1.1		47	215
Old.....	E. P.	65.0	8.2	.4	1.05	25.4	2.5	2.3	138	625
Edible podded.....	E. P.	83.9	3.5	.3	1.0	11.3	1.4		62	280
Canned.....	E. P.	85.4	3.3	.2	1.0	10.1	1.3	4.5	55	250
Canned, sieved.....	E. P.	85.7	4.0	.4	.6	9.3	.7	3.2	57	260
Dry.....	E. P.	11.6	23.8	1.4	3.0	60.2	5.4	45.1	349	1,580
Whole.....	E. P.									
Mature seeds, entire.....	E. P.									
Mature seeds without seed coat.....	E. P.	10.0	24.5	1.0	2.8	61.7	1.2		354	1,605
Split.....	E. P.									
Peas, black-eyed (see Cowpeas).										
Pecans.....	E. P.	3.0	9.4	73.0	1.6	13.0	2.2	3.9	747	3,385
Ref., shells.....	A. P.	1.6	4.9	38.0	.8	6.8	1.1	.0	388	1,760
Peppers or redpeppers, sweet and pungent varieties:										
Fresh:										
All, immature and ripe.....	E. P.	91.5	1.4	.4	.53	6.2	1.6	2.1	34	155
Ref., stem ends, seeds, and cores.....	A. P.	75.0	1.1	.3	.4	5.2	1.3		28	125
Green, or immature.....	E. P.	92.4	1.2	.2	.5	5.7	1.4	1.7	29	135
Ref., stem ends, seeds, and cores.....	A. P.	77.6	1.0	.2	.4	4.8	1.2		25	115
Red, or ripe.....	E. P.	89.2	1.3	.7	.7	8.1	1.6	3.0	44	200
Ref., stem ends, seeds, and cores.....	A. P.	71.4	1.0	.6	.5	6.5	1.3		35	160

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials*—Continued

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion							Fuel value		
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch	
			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per 100 grams	Per pound
Perch, white: Raw	E. P., flesh	E. P.	73.7	19.3	4.0	1.2	0.					Calo- ries	515
	A. P., whole	A. P.	64	27.3	6.9	1.4	0.					41	185
Perch, yellow: Raw	E. P., flesh	E. P.	79.3	18.7	.8	1.2	0.					82	370
	A. P., whole	A. P.	63	29.3	6.9	.3	.4	0.				30	335
Persimmons: Fresh:	A. P., dressed	A. P.	39	48.4	11.4	.5	.7					50	225
	E. P., pulp only	E. P.		78.2	.8	.4	.6	20.0	1.9	15.9	0.12m	87	395
Japanese, or kaki	A. P., "seedless" kind	A. P.	3	75.9	.8	.4	.6	19.4	1.8			84	380
	A. P., kinds with seeds	A. P.	24	59.4	.6	.3	.5	15.2	1.4			66	300
Native	E. P., pulp	E. P.	64.4	.8	.4	.9		33.5	1.5	18.9	.19m	141	640
	Ref., seeds	A. P.	16	53.1	.7	.3	.8	28.1	1.3			118	535
Pheasant: Fresh:	E. P., flesh, skin, and giblets	E. P.	69.2	24.3	5.2	1.2	0.					144	650
	A. P., dressed	A. P.	34	45.7	16.0	3.4	.8	0.				95	430
Pickerel, common eastern: Raw	A. P., drawn	A. P.	13	60.2	21.1	4.5	1.0	0.				125	570
	E. P., flesh	E. P.	79.7	18.7	.5	1.2	0.					79	360
Pickles: Cucumber:	A. P., whole	A. P.	49	40.6	9.5	.3	.6	0.				40	185
	Sweet	E. P.	77.1	.4	.1	1.7	20.7					85	385
Sour and dill	Dill pickles contain 0.25 percent lactic acid	E. P.	95.2	.5	.2	2.2	1.9		.4			11	50
	Mixed:												
Sweet		E. P.	72	1.	.2	1.8	25.					106	480
	Sour	E. P.	93.8	1.1	.4	.7	4.0					24	110
Pig's feet: Pickled	E. P., skin, muscle, tendon, and fat	E. P.	66.9	16.7	14.8	1.7	(0.)					200	910
	Ref., bone and gristle	A. P.	44	37.5	9.4	8.3	1.0	(0.)				112	500

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion							Fuel value				
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	Per 100 grams	Per pound
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Pork, fresh —Continued. Raw—Continued. Wholesale cuts—Continued. Feet: Medium..... Ham: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Head, including jowl: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Jowl: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Leaf fat: Thin..... Medium..... Fat.....	----- -----														

Loin: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	63. 48.	17.9 13.6	18. 14.	1.0 .7	0. 0.	234 178	1,063 810
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	58. 47.	16.4 13.3	25. 20.	.9 0.	0. 0.	291 235	1,320 1,070
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	52. 44.	14.8 12.4	32. 27.	.8 0.	0. 0.	347 292	1,570 1,320
Neck bones: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	60. 18.	16.7 4.8	22. 6.	.9 .3	0. 0.	265 77	1,200 350
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	57. 21.	15.8 5.8	26. 10.	.9 .3	0. 0.	297 110	1,350 500
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	54. 55.	15.0 6.8	30. 14.	.8 .4	0. 0.	330 148	1,500 670
Pig's: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	59. 47.	16.7 13.2	23. 18.	.9 .7	0. 0.	274 216	1,240 980
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	52. 43.	14.8 12.1	32. 26.	.8 .6	0. 0.	347 285	1,570 1,290
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	46. 39.	13.0 10.9	40. 34.	.7 .6	0. 0.	412 346	1,870 1,570
Shoulder, New York style: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	55. 46.	15.3 12.9	24. 24.	.8 .7	0. 0.	322 271	1,460 1,230
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	49. 43.	13.5 11.9	37. 33.	.7 .6	0. 0.	387 341	1,760 1,540
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	42. 38.	11.6 10.4	46. 41.	.6 0.	0. 0.	460 414	2,090 1,880
Shoulder butt: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	52. 47.	14.4 13.0	33. 30.	.8 0.	0. 0.	355 319	1,610 1,450
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	45. 42.	12.5 11.6	42. 39.	.7 .6	0. 0.	428 398	1,940 1,810
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	37. 35.	10.3 9.8	52. 49.	.6 .5	0. 0.	509 484	2,310 2,190
Spareribs: Thin.....	E. P. A. P.	57. 30.	15.8 8.2	26. 14.	.9 .5	0. 0.	297 155	1,350 700
Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	53. 40.	14.6 8.8	32. 19.	.8 .5	0. 0.	346 208	1,570 940
Fat.....	E. P. A. P.	47. 31.	13.1 8.6	39. 26.	.7 .5	0. 0.	403 266	1,830 1,210

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid	Per 100 grams	Per pound
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Pork, fresh—Continued. Raw—Continued. Wholesale cuts—Continued. Tail: Medium..... Tenderloin, muscle: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked). Pork, cured: Raw: Ham, smoked: Very lean (also Canadian bacon). Lean..... Medium..... Fat..... Shoulder, smoked: Lean..... Medium..... Fat.....		E. P. A. P. E. P. E. P. E. P.	Per- cent 17 26 21 74 72 70	Per- cent 26 7.7 6.4 20.3 19.9 19.3	Per- cent 66 55 5 7 10	Per- cent 0.4 .3 1.1 1.1 1.1	Per- cent 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	Per- cent Per- cent Per- cent Per- cent	Per- cent Per- cent Per- cent Per- cent	Calo- ries 625 2,830 2,350 126 143 167	Calo- ries 2,830 2,350 570 650 760				

Salt pork: Medium.....	E. P. A. P.	14 13	6.2 5.8	76. 71.	3.8 3.5	0. 0.	709 689	3,220 2,990
Fat, with little or no lean, cooked.....	E. P. A. P.	8 7	3.9 3.7	85. 82.	3.5 3.4	0. 0.	781 749	3,540 3,400
Deviled ham: Canned.....	E. P.	31.	19.	43.	7.	0.	403	2,100
Pork organs (see Liver, etc.).								
Potatoes: Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	77.8 65.4	2.0 1.7	.1 .1	.99 .8	19.1 16.0	85 72	385 325
Potato chips.....	E. P.	3.1	6.7	37.1	4.0	49.1	557	2,525
Potato flour.....	E. P.	7.	8.5	.5	4.0	80.0	358	1,625
Preserves (see Jams and pre- serves).....	E. P.	8.0	8.8	3.2	5.5	74.5	362	1,640
Pretzels.....	E. P.	88.6	.5	.1	.42	10.4	44	200
Pricklypear: Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	56 56	.2 .2	.0 .0	.18 .18	4.6	20 20	90
Prunes: Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	76.5 71.9	.9 .8	.2 .2	.6 .6	21.8 20.5	93 87	420 395
Canned (see Plums, canned). Dried.....	E. P. A. P.	24 20	2.3 2.0	.6 .5	2.1 1.8	71.0 60.4	209 254	1,355 1,160
Prune juice: Canned.....	E. P. A. P.	12 18	2.0 1.9	.5 .5	1.8 1.7	62.5 58.2	263 245	1,190 1,110
Pumpkin: Fresh.....	E. P.	80.	.4	0.	.3	19.3	79	355
Immature (see Squash, fresh, summer). Canned.....	E. P.	40.5	6.7	1.2	1.9	49.7	236	1,070
Purslane: Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	90.5 62.4	1.2 .8	.2 .1	.82 .6	7.3 5.1	36 24	160 110
Quail: Fresh.....	E. P.	90.2	1.0	.3	.6	7.9	38	175
Total edible.....	E. P.	93.2	1.6	.4	1.48	3.3	23	105
Quinces: Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	65.9 44.2	25.0 16.8	6.8 4.6	1.6 1.1	0.	161 108	730 490
Quince juice: Fresh.....	E. P.	85.3	.3	.1	.38	13.9	58	260
	E. P.	3	.36	(10.3)	9.1	1.2m		

[illegible]

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Fiber	Sugars	Starch	Total		Per-cent	Per-cent
Salmon, Pacific —Continued. Canned—Continued. Sockeye or red "Steelhead salmon" (see Steelhead trout). Smoked		E. P.	Per-cent 67.2	20.2	9.6	3.0	0.	Per-cent	0.	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Calo-ries 167	760	
		E. P.	58.9	21.6	9.3	9.4	0.					170	770		
Salsify (see Vegetable-oyster). Sand dab, California: Raw	E. P., flesh	E. P.	82.1	16.8	.2	.9	0.					69	315		
	E. P., pulp	E. P.	76.7	.5	1.0	.5	21.3	3.5	12.2		0.2c	96	435		
	Ref., skin and seeds	A. P.	61.4	.4	.8	.4	17.0	2.8				77	350		
Sapodilla or Sapota: Fresh	E. P., pulp	E. P.	66.0	1.4	.7	1.1	30.8	1.9	19.8		.2c	135	615		
	Ref., skin and seed	A. P.	50.2	1.1	.5	.8	23.4	1.4				103	465		
Sardines, California: Raw	E. P., flesh	E. P.	70.8	19.3	8.6		0.					155	700		
Sardines: Canned: In oil	E. P., drained solids Ref., oil	E. P. A. P.	57.4 47.1	25.7 21.1	11.0 9.0	4.7 3.9	1.2 1.0					207 169	935 770		
	E. P., contents of can	E. P.	49.7	20.5	25.4	3.9	.5					313	1,420		
In mustard or souse sauce	do	E. P.	62.5	20.0	11.8	3.5	2.2					195	885		
In tomato sauce	do	E. P.	65.3	20.7	8.7	3.9	1.4					167	755		
Sauerkraut: Bulk		E. P.	91.2	1.3	.2	2.4	4.9	1.4	.3		1.6L	27	120		
Canned	E. P., contents of can	E. P.	93.2	1.1	.2	2.1	3.4	7	.3		1.3L	20	90		
Sausage: Beef and pork	Link	E. P.	44.8	11.3	41.2	2.5	0.					416	1,890		
Blood sausage and blood pudding.		E. P.	47.1	14.8	34.6	2.3	0.					371	1,680		
Bockwurst.		E. P.	63.5	11.7	21.8	2.4	0.					243	1,100		

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion							Fuel value	
				Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid
								Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch	
			Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent	Per-cent
Seakale:												
Fresh.....	E. P., shoots.....	E. P.	93.4	1.5	0.2	0.6	4.3	0.8	25	115		
Seaweed (see Algae)	Ref., root and waste leaves.....	A. P.	71.9	1.2	.2	.5	3.2	.6	19	85		
Sesame seed:												
Whole seed.....	Thin-shelled type.....	E. P.	5.8	19.3	51.1	5.7	18.1	3.2				
Decorticated.....	Thick- and thin-shelled types.....	E. P.	5.6	17.9	53.2	6.2	17.1	2.7				
Shad or American shad:												
Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	70.2	18.7	9.8	1.4	0					
	A. P., whole.....	A. P.	33.7	9.0	4.7	.7	0					
Shad roe:												
Fresh.....	E. P., bulbs.....	E. P.	71.2	20.9	3.8	1.5	(0.)					
Shallot:												
Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	80.9	1.2	.2	.4	17.3					
Raw.....	E. P., whole.....	E. P.	75.9	20.6	2.8	1.3	0					
Sheepshead, Atlantic:	A. P., entrails removed.....	A. P.	27.3	7.4	1.0	.5	0					
Raw.....		A. P.	31.9	8.7	1.2	.5	0					
Sherbet.....		E. P.	69.4	2	3	.6	25					
Shortbread.....		E. P.	4.2	5.8	23.0	1.4	65.6	.1				
Shrimp:												
Canned.....	Dry pack or drained solids of wet pack.....	E. P.	78.3	17.8	.8	2.3	.8					
Cooked (see Canned).												
Shrimp or lobster paste:												
Sirups:												
Cane.....	Concentrated cane juice.....	E. P.	61.3	20.8	9.4	7.0	1.5			67.		
Corn:												
Table mixtures.....	Light and dark mixtures, chiefly corn sirup.....	E. P.	27			1.5	(67.)					
Commerical.....	For manufacturing purposes.....	E. P.	25			.6	(74.)					
Maple.....						.3	80.6					
Sorghum.....						.7	(64.)			64.		
						2.5	(67.)			67.		

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion											Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid			
									Fiber	Sugars	Starch	Total		Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per 100 grams	Per pound
Spaghetti (see Macaroni). Spanish mackerel: Raw.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	39	66.1	19.8	13.3	8.1	1.3	0.	0.	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	Calo- ries
	A. P., whole.....	A. P.		40.3	12.1			.8	0.		0.				199	900
															121	550
Spinach: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves.....	E. P.	18	92.7	2.3	.3		1.53	3.2	0.6	0.3				25	110
	Ref., main stalk and outer leaves.....	A. P.		76.0	1.9	.2		1.3	2.6	.5					20	90
	E. P., contents of can.....	E. P.		91.8	2.3	.5		1.9	3.5	.7	.8	1.7			28	125
Canned.....																
Canned, sieved.....																
Spinach, New Zealand: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves and stems.....	E. P.		93.7	2.0	.3		1.4	2.6	.6	.5	.4			21	95
Spleen: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves and stems.....	E. P.		91.4	2.2	.2		2.11	4.1	.8	.6	.3			27	120
Beef and veal.....																
Hog.....																
Sheep.....																
Squab (pigeons): Fresh.....	E. P., flesh, skin, and giblets.....	E. P.	40	58.0	18.6	22.1	13.3	1.5	0.						273	1,240
	A. P., dressed.....	A. P.		34.8	11.2	13.3		.9	0.						164	740
	Total edible.....															
Flesh.....	E. P., breast muscle without skin.....	E. P.		74.0	20.4	4.2	4.2	1.2	0.						119	540
Squash: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	21	90.4	1.2	.3	.76	7.3	1.2	4.5	.6				37	165
	Ref., rind and contents of cavity.....	A. P.		71.4	.9	.2	.6	5.9	.9						29	130
Custaw (including Canada crookneck).	E. P., tender part.....	E. P.	3	95.0	.6	.1	.44	3.9	.5	1.0	.2				19	85
	Ref., stem end.....	A. P.	35	92.2	.6	.1	.4	3.7	.5						18	80
	Ref., stem end, skin, and seed part.....	A. P.		61.8	.4	.1	.3	2.5	.3						12	55
Summer.....	E. P., flesh only.....	E. P.	26	88.6	1.5	.3	.83	8.8	1.4	3.9	1.0				44	200
	Ref., rind and contents of cavity.....	A. P.		65.6	1.1	.2	.6	6.5	1.0						32	145
Winter.....																
Canned.....																

Squeateague, gray, or weakfish: Raw.....	E. P., flesh..... A. P., whole.....	79.4 38.1	17.8 8.5	1.7 .8	1.2 .6	0. 0.	0. 0.	86 42	390 190
Starch (including corn, arrow- root, etc.), pure.....	E. P.	12.	.5	.2	.3	87.	.1	352	1,595
Steelhead trout: Canned.....	E. P. A. P.	63.2 61.9	20.6 20.2	13.4 13.1	2.4 2.4	0. 0.	0.	203 199	920 900
Stomach: Beef (see Tripe, beef). Hog.....	Ref., bones.....	74.0	16.5	9.0	.6	0.	0.	147	670
Strawberries: Cooked.....	E. P.	90.0	.8	.6	.50	8.1	1.2	41	185
Fresh.....	E. P. A. P.	86.4 4	.8 8	.6 6	.5 5	7.7	1.2	39 175	1.09c 1.2
Canned: Water pack.....	Ref., stems and caps.....	92.8	.6	.4	.4	5.8	.9	29	130
Juice pack.....	E. P.	90.	.8	.4	.4	8.	.7	42	190
In sirup.....	E. P.	70.8	.5	.2	.5	28.0	.7	116	525
Strawberry juice: Fresh.....	E. P.	94.2	.2	.0	.45	5.1	3.63	21	95
Sturgeon: Raw.....	E. P. A. P.	78.7 66.9	18.1 15.4	1.9 1.6	1.4 1.2	0. 0.	0.	90 76	405 345
Smoked.....	E. P.	63.7	31.2	1.8	1.9	0.	0.	141	640
Sucker, white-nosed: Raw.....	E. P., anterior section: E. P., flesh..... Ref., bones and skin.....	78.6 36.2	18.0 8.3	2.3 1.1	1.2 .6	0. 0.	0.	93 43	420 195
Suet (see Beef, fresh, wholesale cuts, kidney fat). Sugar-apple or sweetsop: Fresh.....	E. P., flesh..... A. P., entrails removed.....	73.5 30.1	1.8 .7	.5 .2	.9 .4	23.3 9.6	1.6 .7	105 43	475 195
Sugars: Granulated.....	E. P., pulp..... Ref., skin and seeds.....	.5				99.5	99.5	398	1,805
Powdered.....	Cane or beet.....	.5				99.5	99.5	398	1,805
Brown.....	Light or dark.....	3.			1.2	(95.5)	95.5	382	1,735
Corn sugar, unrefined.....	E. P.	7.5			.3	(90.)	90.	360	1,635
Dextrose (including refined corn sugar). Anhydrous.....	E. P. ....	.5				99.5	99.5	398	1,805
Crystallized.....	E. P.	10.				90.	90.	360	1,635
Maple.....	E. P.	7.5			.9	(90.)	90.	360	1,635

Taro: Fresh: Dasheens	E. P., peeled corms and tubers Ref., skins	E. P. A. P.	66.6 55.9	2.9 2.4	.2 .2	1.42 1.2	28.9 24.3	.7 .6	1.7 21.8	129 109	585 495
Others	E. P., peeled corms and tubers Ref., skins	E. P. A. P.	75.1 61.6	2.0 1.6	.2 .2	1.17 1.0	21.5 17.6	.8 .7	1.4 18.2	96 79	435 360
Taro leaves and stems (including dasheens)											
Taro shoots (excluding dasheens): Raw		E. P.	87.8	2.7	.7	1.6	7.2	1.4	.4	46	210
Tauog: Raw		E. P.	95.4	.9	.1	.8	2.8	.6		16	70
Turnip: E. P., flesh A. P., whole A. P., entrails removed		E. P. A. P. A. P.	79.3 63 34.1	18.6 6.9 8.0	1.1 .4 .5	1.1 1.1 .5	0. 0. 0.			84 31 36	380 140 165
Turnip: Fresh	E. P., muscle	E. P. A. P.	74.5 15.6	21.2 4.5	3.5 .7	1.0 .2	(0.) (0.)			116 24	530 110
Turnip: Raw	E. P., flesh A. P., whole	E. P. A. P.	80.3 41.0	17.5 8.9	.5 .3	1.4 .7	0. 0.			74 38	340 170
Turnip: Fresh: Red		E. P. A. P.	94.1 92.2	1.0 1.0	.3 .3	.57 .6	4.0 3.9	.6 .6	3.4	23 22	105 100
Green or unripe	Ref., skin or stem end	E. P.	94.7	1.2	.2	.6	3.3	.4	1.2	20	90
Canned	E. P., contents of can	E. P.	94.2	1.0	.2	.7	3.9	.4	.4	21	95
Tomato Juice: Fresh		E. P.	94.	1.0	.2	.5	4.3	.2		23	105
Canned	Salt, 0.5 percent	E. P.	93.5	1.0	.2	1.0	4.3	.2	3.4	23	105
Tomato catchup: Tomato paste: Canned	Salt, 2.5 percent	E. P.	69.5	2.0	.4	3.6	24.5	.4	1.5	110	495
Tomato puree: Canned		E. P.	71.7	4.7	1.4	3.34	18.7	.9	15.8	106	480
Tomcod, Atlantic: Raw		E. P.	89.2	1.8	.5	1.25	7.2	.4	6.0	40	185
Tongue: Fresh: Beef: Lean	E. P., flesh A. P., whole	E. P. A. P.	81.5 31.8	17.2 6.7	.4 .2	1.0 .4	0. 0.			72 28	330 130
Medium		E. P.	70.	17.4	11.	.92	.4			170	770
Fat		E. P.	68.	16.4	15.	.86	.4			202	920
Very fat		E. P.	65.	15.7	18.	.82	.4			226	1,030
		E. P.	62.	14.4	23.	.74	.4			266	1,210

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As pur- chased	Constituents of the edible portion							Fuel value	
				Water	Pro- tein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid
								Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch	
			Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
Tongue—Continued.		E. P.		74.3	18.5	5.3	1.0	0.9				125
Fresh—Continued.												570
Calif.....		E. P.		69.5	13.9	15.3	.80	.5				195
Lamb.....		E. P.		66.1	10.8	15.6	1.02	.5				210
Pork.....		E. P.		61.0	13.7	21.8	1.1	2.4				261
Sheep.....		E. P.		56.6	10.3	20.3	3.5	.3				261
Canned or cured:												284
Whole, canned or pickled.....		E. P.		52.8	18.6	23.0	4.9	.7				94
Potted or deviled.....		E. P.		79.1	19.1	2.0	.4	0.				59
Tripe:												
Beef.....		E. P.		86.5	11.8	1.3	.3	0.				96
Commercial.....		E. P.										47
Pickled.....												
Hog (see Stomach, hog).												
Trout, eastern brook:												
Raw.....		E. P.		77.7	19.2	2.1	1.2	0.				146
		A. P.	51	38.1	9.4	1.0	.6	0.				126
Truffles (see Mushrooms).												
Tuna, blue-fin:												
Raw.....		E. P.		69.1	24.8	5.2	1.4	0.				194
		E. P.		71.5	24.7	3.0	1.4	0.				880
Tuna, yellow-fin:												
Raw.....		E. P.		63.1	24.2	10.8	2.0	0.				189
Tuna:												
Canned.....		E. P.		71.4	14.8	14.4	1.3	0.				98
Turbot or Greenland halibut:												
Raw.....		E. P.		37.1	7.7	7.5	.7	0.				262
		A. P.	48									160
Turkey:												
Fresh:												
Medium-fat birds:		E. P.		58.3	20.1	20.2	1.0	0.				176
Total edible.....		A. P.	39	35.6	12.3	12.3	.6	0.				800
		A. P.	33	39.1	13.5	13.5	.7	0.				212
		A. P.	19	47.2	16.3	16.4	.8	0.				960

Flesh and skin.....	E. P.	63.0	22.8	13.0	1.1	0.	208	940
Flesh only.....	E. P.	68.6	24.0	6.7	1.1	0.	156	710
Light meat only.....	E. P.	69.2	24.5	4.6	1.2	0.	139	630
Dark meat only.....	E. P.	68.0	23.2	9.4	1.1	0.	177	800
Fat birds:								
Total edible.....	E. P.	50.7	18.4	29.3	.9	0.	337	1,530
Thin, young birds:								
Total edible.....	E. P.	69.9	20.6	7.8	1.1	0.	153	690
Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked):								
Turnips:								
Fresh.....	E. P.	90.9	1.1	.2	.73	7.1	35	155
Ref., parings.....	A. P.	79.1	1.0	.2	.6	6.1	30	135
Ref., tops and parings.....	A. P.	60.0	.7	.1	.5	4.7	23	105
Turnip tops (also rutabaga tops):								
Fresh.....	E. P.	89.5	2.9	.4	1.76	5.4	37	165
Ref., discarded leaves.....	A. P.	75.2	2.4	.3	1.5	4.6	31	140
Turtle, green:								
Fresh.....	E. P.	79.8	19.8	.5	1.2	(0.)	84	380
Canned.....	A. P.	19.2	4.8	.1	.3	(0.)	20	90
Turtle meat (muscle):								
Canned.....	E. P.	75.0	23.4	.7	.9	(0.)	100	455
Udo:								
Fresh.....	E. P.	95.0	1.0	.2	.61	.8	19	85
Veat:								
Fresh:								
Carcass or sides, excluding kidney and kidney fat:								
Thin.....	E. P.	71.	19.7	8.	1.0	0.	151	680
Medium.....	A. P.	55.	15.2	6.	.8	0.	116	530
Fat.....								
Thin.....	E. P.	68.	13.1	12.	1.0	0.	184	840
Medium.....	A. P.	54.	15.1	9.	.8	0.	146	660
Fat.....								
Thin.....	E. P.	65.	18.5	16.	.9	0.	218	990
Medium.....	A. P.	52.	15.0	13.	.7	0.	177	800
Fat.....								
Thin.....	E. P.	70.	19.4	10.	1.0	0.	168	760
Medium.....	A. P.	54.	15.1	8.	.8	0.	131	590
Fat.....								
Thin.....	E. P.	66.	18.8	14.	1.0	0.	201	910
Medium.....	A. P.	52.	14.9	11.	.8	0.	159	720
Fat.....								
Thin.....	E. P.	62.	18.0	19.	.9	0.	243	1,100
Medium.....	A. P.	50.	14.6	15.	.7	0.	197	890

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Veal—Continued. Fresh—Continued. Wholesale cuts: Chuck, including neck: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Flank: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Loin, excluding kidney and kidney fat: Thin..... Medium..... Fat..... Plate: Thin..... Medium.....	E. P., 90 percent lean	E. P.	22	73.	19.9	6.	1.1	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Calo-ries 134	Per pound
	A. P., 70 percent lean	A. P.	22	57.	15.5	5.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	Calo-ries 104	
	E. P., 86 percent lean	E. P.	20	70.	19.4	10.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	168	
	A. P., 69 percent lean	A. P.	20	56.	15.5	8.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	134	
	E. P., 83 percent lean	E. P.	18	67.	19.0	13.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	193	
	A. P., 68 percent lean	A. P.	18	55.	15.6	11.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	138	
	E. P., 73 percent lean	E. P.	1	63.	18.1	18.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	234	
	A. P., 72 percent lean	A. P.	1	62.	17.9	18.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	232	
	E. P., 61 percent lean	E. P.	1	56.	16.5	27.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	309	
	A. P., 60 percent lean	A. P.	1	55.	16.3	27.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	306	
	E. P., 49 percent lean	E. P.	1	49.	14.5	36.	.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	382	
	A. P., 49 percent lean	A. P.	1	48.	14.4	36.	.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	378	
E. P., 89 percent lean	E. P.	19	71.	19.7	8.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	151		
A. P., 72 percent lean	A. P.	19	58.	16.0	6.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	122		
E. P., 85 percent lean	E. P.	17	69.	19.2	11.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	176		
A. P., 71 percent lean	A. P.	17	57.	15.9	9.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	146		
E. P., 80 percent lean	E. P.	16	65.	18.6	15.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	209		
A. P., 67 percent lean	A. P.	16	55.	15.6	13.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	176		
E. P., 82 percent lean	E. P.	23	68.	19.1	12.	1.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	184		
A. P., 63 percent lean	A. P.	23	52.	14.7	9.	.8	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	142		
E. P., 74 percent lean	E. P.	21	64.	18.3	17.	.9	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	226		
A. P., 58 percent lean	A. P.	21	50.	14.5	13.	.7	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	179		

Fat.....	E. P., 66 percent lean. A. P., 53 percent lean.	59. 48.	17.3 14.0	23. 19.	.9 .7	0. 0.	276 224	1,250 1,010
Rib: Thin.....	E. P., 87 percent lean. A. P., 66 percent lean.	70. 25	19.5 14.6	9. 7.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	159 119	720 540
Medium.....	E. P., 82 percent lean. A. P., 63 percent lean.	66. 51.	18.8 14.5	14. 11.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	201 155	910 700
Fat.....	E. P., 76 percent lean. A. P., 59 percent lean.	62. 48.	18.0 14.0	19. 15.	.9 .7	0. 0.	243 190	1,100 860
Round, with rump: Thin.....	E. P., 91 percent lean. A. P., 68 percent lean.	73. 25	19.9 14.9	6. 4.	1.1 .8	0. 0.	134 100	610 450
Medium.....	E. P., 87 percent lean. A. P., 67 percent lean.	70. 54.	19.5 15.0	9. 7.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	159 122	720 560
Fat.....	E. P., 84 percent lean. A. P., 66 percent lean.	68. 53.	19.1 14.9	12. 9.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	184 144	840 650
Shank, fore: Thin.....	E. P., 91 percent lean. A. P., 46 percent lean.	74. 49	20.1 10.3	5. 3.	1.1 .6	0. 0.	125 64	570 290
Medium.....	E. P., 87 percent lean. A. P., 45 percent lean.	71. 37.	19.7 10.2	8. 4.	1.0 .5	0. 0.	151 78	680 360
Fat.....	E. P., 84 percent lean. A. P., 45 percent lean.	70. 47	19.4 10.3	10. 5.	1.0 .5	0. 0.	168 89	760 400
Quarter, fore: Thin.....	E. P., 88 percent lean. A. P., 66 percent lean.	71. 53.	19.7 14.8	8. 6.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	151 113	680 310
Medium.....	E. P., 84 percent lean. A. P., 65 percent lean.	68. 52.	19.1 14.7	12. 9.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	184 142	840 640
Fat.....	E. P., 79 percent lean. A. P., 62 percent lean.	65. 51.	18.5 14.6	16. 13.	.9 .7	0. 0.	218 172	990 780
Quarter, hind, excluding kidney and kidney fat: Thin.....	E. P., 88 percent lean. A. P., 70 percent lean.	71. 56.	19.7 15.6	8. 6.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	151 119	680 540
Medium.....	E. P., 84 percent lean. A. P., 68 percent lean.	68. 19	19.1 15.5	12. 10.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	184 149	840 680
Fat.....	E. P., 79 percent lean. A. P., 66 percent lean.	65. 17	18.5 15.4	16. 13.	.9 .7	0. 0.	218 181	990 820

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch			
Veal —Continued. Fresh—Continued. Wholesale cuts—Continued. Quarter, hind, including kidney and kidney fat: Thin.....	E. P., 84 percent lean..... A. P., 68 percent lean.....	E. P. A. P.	Per- cent 19	68. 55.	19.1 15.5	12. 10.	1.0 .8	0. 0.	Per- cent 0.	Per- cent 0.	Per- cent 0.	Per- cent 0.	Calo- ries 184	Calo- ries 840	
Medium.....	E. P., 79 percent lean..... A. P., 65 percent lean.....	E. P. A. P.	18	65. 53.	18.5 15.2	16. 13.	.9 .7	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	218	990	
Fat.....	E. P., 73 percent lean..... A. P., 61 percent lean.....	E. P. A. P.	16	61. 51.	17.6 14.8	21. 18.	.9 .8	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	259	1,180	
Cooked (see Meat and poultry, cooked). Vegetable marrow (see Squash, fresh, summer). Vegetable-oyster or salsify: Fresh.....	E. P., roots..... Ref., parings.....	E. P. A. P.	24	79.1 60.1	3.5 2.7	1.0 .8	.88 .7	15.5 11.7	1.8 1.4	0.	0.	0.	85	385	
Venison: Raw.....	E. P., lean meat.....	E. P.	73.	73.	20.	6.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	134	610	
Vermicelli (see Macaroni). Vinegar	E. P., lean meat.....	E. P.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	
Vinespinach (see Basella). Walnuts: Black.....	E. P., kernels..... Ref., shells.....	E. P. A. P.	78	2.7 .6	18.3 4.0	58.2 12.8	2.1 .5	18.7 4.1	1.9 .4	0.4	4.6a	0.	672	3,045	
Persian or English.....	E. P., kernels..... Ref., shells.....	E. P. A. P.	55	3.3 1.5	15.0 6.8	64.4 29.0	1.7 .8	15.6 6.9	2.1 .9	0.	0.	0.	702	3,185	
Water cress: Fresh.....	E. P., leaves and stems.....	E. P.	93.6	93.6	1.7	.3	1.09	3.3	.5	0.	0.	0.	23	105	
Watermelons: Flesh.....	E. P., flesh.....	E. P.	92.1	92.1	.5	.2	.27	6.9	.6	6.0	.03m	0.	31	140	
Ref., rinds and seeds.....	Ref., rinds and seeds.....	A. P.	54	42.4	.2	.1	.1	3.2	.3	0.	0.	0.	14	65	

Waternut (a tuber): $\frac{1}{2}$ fresh.....	E. P., tubers. Ref., skins.....	77.1 60.1	1.5 1.2	.1 .1	1.10 .9	20.2 15.7	.8 .6	8.8	7.7	88 68	400 310
Wheat (see Wheat flours, Graham). Wheat flours: Graham: All types.....	E. P. A. P.	22									
Hard red wheat.....	E. P.	11.	13.	2.	1.6	72.4	1.8			360	1, 630
Soft red wheat.....	E. P.	11.	13.9	2.1	1.6	71.4	2.3			360	1, 635
White wheat. Straight.....	E. P.	11.	11.4	2.0	1.7	73.9	2.3			359	1, 630
All types.....	E. P.	11.	10.7	2.0	1.7	74.6	1.9			359	1, 630
Hard red.....	E. P.	12.	11.2	1.1	.5	75.2	.4			356	1, 615
Soft red.....	E. P.	12.	12.0	1.2	.5	74.3	.4			356	1, 615
White.....	E. P.	12.	10.8	1.0	.5	75.7	.4			355	1, 610
Patent: All-purpose.....	E. P.	12.	9.3	1.0	.5	77.2	.4			355	1, 610
Bread.....	E. P.	12.	10.8	.9	.4	75.9	.3			355	1, 610
Cake or pastry. Self-rising (salt and leavening added): All.....	E. P.	12.	11.8	1.1	.5	74.6	.3			356	1, 615
Patent, soft.....	E. P.	12.	8.3	.8	.4	78.5	.2			354	1, 610
Straight.....	E. P.	12.	10.2	.9	4.0	72.9	.4			340	1, 545
Clear.....	E. P.	12.	7.9	.8	3.9	75.4	.2			340	1, 545
Prepared, ready to mix. Pancake (see Flour, pancake). Wheat breakfast foods: Bran, flakes.....	E. P.	12.	10.2	.9	4.0	72.9	.4			340	1, 545
Shortening added.....	E. P.	12.	10.9	1.4	4.1	71.6	.4			343	1, 555
Bran with other parts of grain.....	E. P.	9.5	8.3	11.9	4.0	66.3	.3			406	1, 840
Farina.....	E. P.	6.2	13.0	1.9	4.0	74.9	3.1			369	1, 670
Puffed wheat.....	E. P.	11.	11.5	1.0	.4	76.1	.3			359	1, 630
Shredded wheat.....	E. P.	7.8	13.4	1.7	1.5	75.6	1.8			371	1, 685
Wheat flakes.....	E. P.	7.7	10.4	1.4	1.8	78.7	2.1			369	1, 675
Wheat meals.....	E. P.	4.7	10.4	1.3	3.7	79.9	1.6			373	1, 690
Ground, cut, or cracked grain.....	E. P.	8.7	11.7	2.0	1.8	75.8	1.8			368	1, 670

TABLE 2.—*Proximate composition of American food materials—Continued*

Food	Nature of sample and refuse	Basis	As purchased	Constituents of the edible portion										Fuel value	
				Refuse	Water	Protein	Fat	Ash	Carbohydrates				Acid		
									Total	Fiber	Sugars	Starch		Per 100 grams	Per pound
Wheat bran: Crude.....		E. P.	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Calo- ries	Calo- ries		
Packaged.....	Almost wholly bran.	E. P.	10.1	16.6	3.7	6.1	63.5	10.3	7.2	9.0	354	1,605			
Washed.....		E. P.	7.4	15.9	4.2	6.3	66.2	8.4	5.2	17.4	366	1,660			
		E. P.	6.6	16.0	5.2	4.9	67.3	17.1	1.0	3.7	380	1,725			
Wheat germ, commercially milled.	Containing some bran and flour	E. P.	11.0	25.2	10.0	4.3	49.5	2.5			389	1,765			
Whey		E. P.	93.0	1.0	.3	.6	5.1				27	125			
Whitefish, Great Lakes: Raw.....	E. P., flesh	E. P.	69.8	22.9	6.5	1.6	0.				150	680			
	A. P., whole	A. P.	32.1	10.5	3.0	.7	0.				69	315			
Whiting (see Hakes). Wild rice: Parched or sun-dried.....	E. P., hulled grain	E. P.	8.6	13.8	.8	1.3	75.5	1.4		62.4	364	1,655			
Witloof (see Chicory). Yams, winged: Fresh.....	E. P., tubers	E. P.	72.6	2.1	.2	.98	24.1	.8	1.0	17.7	107	485			
Yeast: Compressed.....		E. P.	70.9	13.3	.4	2.4	13.0	.3			109	495			
Dried (brewer's and baker's) Yellowtail: Raw.....	E. P., flesh	E. P.	7.0	46.1	1.6	7.9	37.4	.8			348	1,580			
		E. P.	72.7	21.0	5.4	1.3	0.				133	600			
Zwieback		E. P.	4.9	10.9	8.6	1.3	74.3	.3			418	1,895			

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<i>Bureau of Dairy Industry</i>	O. E. REED, <i>Chief</i> .
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<i>Farm Security Administration</i>	W. W. ALEXANDER, <i>Administrator</i> .
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